THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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HOUSE WOULD RESTORE LAW BOARD FUNDS

Hoover May Not Be Forced to Find Commission Aid Privately

CONFEREES TO PUSH AMENDMENT TO BILL

Legislative Plan Would Put Slashed Appropriation Back in Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — With a drive launched in the House of Representatives to restore the full $250,000 appropriation to the Wickersham Commission, the possibility opened here that President Hoover may be saved the necessity of calling for private contributions to finance the monumental task of juridical reform which the commission has now about half complete.

While the House and Senate conferees met to thresh out conflicts in this item of the deficiency bill, Administration leaders in the House set about mending the Senate's handiwork in regard to the Wickersham commission from another angle.

It was agreed that the problem is one of the most difficult encountered in months, involving both the technicalities of parliamentary law and the uncertain temper of both House and Senate just prior to adjournment. Administration leaders were assisted, however, by a growing realization in Congress of the importance of the juridical studies being made by the Wickersham commission, which the interest in the dominant question of prohibition has hitherto tended to obscure.

Following a preliminary informal discussion by House and Senate conferees June 28, the two sets of conferees met again June 30 with a plan of campaign mapped out by leaders in the House to restore both the full appropriation to the commission and its full power to investigate enforcement of all laws. The Senate bill would restrict the commission's activities solely to prohibition.

Plan Amendment

According to House leaders the plan is to receive a report from their conferees who are now meeting with the conferees of the Senate, that they are in disagreement with the Senate group. The House will then be asked to vote on a proposition that they accept the Senate plan with an amendment. The amendment would restore the $250,000 appropriation and the full power of the commission. This proposal is believed to skirt several parliamentary difficulties, including the one which caused the $250,000 item to be stricken from the original House appropriation on a point of order.

In making the drive to restore the appropriation, rather than resort to the expedient of seeking private funds proposed by Mr. Hoover, Administration leaders are guided by several considerations.

In the first place there is the apprehension that the plan would be attacked as illegal, or at any rate as extralegal. Various wet representa-

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Britain Shows Trend Toward Protection Policy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The political melée which has taken place here during the week-end, in which the medium tariff protagonist, Stanley Baldwin, has exchanged wordy blows with those wholehogger food taxers, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, and in which David Lloyd George, who represents the free traders, also belabored the Conservative leader, is significant chiefly for the attention it has drawn to the fiscal issue.

How live this issue has become is shown in various ways. Lord Derby, in the past one of the most influential Conservative free traders in Lancashire, speaking at Liverpool on June 25, announced his conversion to protection. Two days later the Government in the Shettleston division of Glasgow by-election narrowly escaped losing a previously strongly held free trade seat over the tariff question.

On June 28, 15,000 people in Hyde Park, London, gave Leopold Amery and other tariff advocates unwontedly attentive hearing. On June 30 the nominations took place for a by-election in North Norfolk which is also to be fought on the tariff.

The Trade Union Congress, representing 4,000,000 workers, in the meanwhile has issued a report which tariff reformers claim indicates a swing over toward their views. Pressure upon the Government to reconsider the free trade attitude it has hitherto adopted, has thus become considerable.

In fact a split has developed in Conservative ranks which is regarded as more serious for that party than for the movement which is responsible for Mr. Baldwin's difficulties.

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Little Entente Partnership Embodied in Constitution

Joint Declaration Issued Defining Procedure in Conduct of Foreign Affairs—Opposition Voiced to Any Return of Hapsburg Régime in Hungary

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The Little Entente which hitherto has been more or less a vague collaboration of the three states, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania, henceforth will possess what is only describable as a constitution.

The respective Foreign Ministers of these states at present in conference at Strbske Pleso, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Dr. V. Marinkovitch and G. G. Mironescu have drawn up a joint declaration consisting of five paragraphs which lay down that the conference's president, who is of course the Foreign Minister of one of the Little Entente states, holds office for one year only, that the conference must meet once annually regardless of any extra conferences to consider special questions, and that in international affairs the Little Entente states shall be represented by one common Minister in the future, not by three Foreign Ministers. This constitution is to be tabled at the League of Nations.

The Czechoslovak and Jugoslav Foreign Ministers have remained here after the conference for further consideration of the outstanding economic differences so as to hasten signature of the long discussed trade treaty. Though the problem of the possible return of the Hapsburg régime to Hungary is not mentioned in the official communiqués, the interviews given by the respective Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente show clearly its attitude of continued opposition, Dr. Beneš going so far as to say in a Hungarian newspaper that while the question of the form of government, monarchy or republic, in Hungary is not the concern of outside states any attempt to restore the Hapsburgs to Hungary must be settled within three days as in the case of the former Emperor Karl. This is only interpretable as meaning the Little Entente states would immediately mobilize on Hungarian frontiers.

The central press bureau which the Little Entente press conference recently decided to establish for the closer cooperation of these three states will be situated alternately in each country, will have a Czechoslovak, Jugoslav and a Rumanian secretary and, for this year, its center will be in Prague. It is explained that its work is not propaganda but to coördinate general press activities and routine affairs.

COCHET BEATEN BY ALLISON IN BRITISH MATCH

Young American Defeats World's Champion at 6—4, 6—4, 6—3

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison, youthful United States Davis Cup tennis player, sprang a big upset June 30 by eliminating Henri Cochet, world's tennis champion, in straight sets in the quarterfinals of the British championships. Allison won at 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Allison's victory came as a tremendous surprise. The dashing Texan ranks only seventh in singles among United States players and is considered at his best in doubles. Against the redoubtable Cochet he was expected to be fortunate to take a single set.

Cochet, the defending champion, was swept off his feet by the impetuosity of the Austin (Tex.) boy's attack, while the gallery looked on in astonishment at the biggest upset seen here in many a day.

Allison has been playing the greatest tennis ever, since his arrival in England, but he never reached the heights attained in defeating the champion. The blond Texan was given a great ovation by the throng of 15,000 that jammed the center court stands.

First Defeat Since 1927

It was the first time Cochet had been beaten by an American since 1927, when Bill Tilden did so in the Davis Cup challenge round and John F. Hennessey stopped him in the national championships at Forest Hills. Cochet had been looked upon as virtually unbeatable, and the American Davis Cup team had had little hope of uncovering a player who could defeat him. But he never looked like a winning player June 30. He played without the fire of a champion. Only toward the end of the first set did he get going. He took the seventh game and continued his supreme efforts throughout the eighth session; but the nimble Texan beat him back from the net with deep, well-placed drives. Allison was holding the fort at the net, and he volleyed and smashed his way through to victory.

The crowd went wild at the finish. Cochet came to the net, dropped his racquet and gave the American a

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PACKET HONORS ON OHIO TAKEN BY TOM GREENE

Betsy Ann Outdistanced in Spectacular Contest of Rival Steamboats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—In a spectacular race on the Ohio River, June 28, the packet Tom Greene vanquished the Betsy Ann and can lay claim to honors as the swiftest steamer on the stream.

The Greene left the Betsy Ann far behind, while thousands of onlookers let loose a mighty cheer for the victor as she stopped her engines in midstream off Coney Island. The Betsy Ann was a good three-fourths of a mile in her wake.

"Good seamanship" on the part of Capt. Tom Greene of the winning craft is credited with winning the decision, for some authorities declare the Betsy Ann is as fast as her conqueror running "neck and neck."

Calliopes on showboats played old river melodies, whistles on other steamers shrieked, and airplanes roared overhead while the exciting race was being run. The Tom Greene hugged close to the Ohio shore. The rival went more midstream. Prow to prow the two churned the water. At Delhi the Tom Greene went into the lead. The Betsy Ann was caught in the swells of her opponent and lost the race.

Course of 22 Miles

Crowds lined both banks of the "beautiful Ohio" at vantage points along the 22-mile course. It lay from Fernbank Dam, the starting point below Cincinnati, upstream to Coney Island, O., where the finish line was established for this third annual revival of old-time steamboat racing.

While the throngs eagerly awaited the racers, old-timers aroused their interest by spinning yarns of other races and traditions on these waters of years long agone. Initially, they recalled, vastly more than pride was involved in the rivalry between steamboat captains. There was business logic in it. First boat "making" a given landing received all freight for points beyond.

Boats traveled almost at their best speeds at all times to obtain these coveted cargoes. Let the smoke or hull of a rival loom from behind some

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

CHICAGO PLANE BREAKS RECORD FOR ENDURANCE

Still in Air Early June 30 and Hopes to Stay Up to July 4

CHICAGO (AP)—Outriding a terrific thunderstorm and overcoming trouble in refueling, the Hunter brothers continued June 30 to prolong their record endurance airplane flight over Sky Harbor. They flew through their 451st hour, and kept the City of Chicago nosed toward their intended goal, the Fourth of July and 23 days of continuous flying.

Already they have eclipsed the world's record for such a flight by 31 hours, and their motor was functioning well.

On the ground watching with admiring eyes, was the rest of the Hunter family—three of them a part of the flight—all of them from Sparta, Ill.

The flight to 10:40 a. m., June 30, had consumed 6270 gallons of gasoline and 285 gallons of oil.

Although the record set by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine last July 30 in St Louis was equaled at a minute and a half after 4 a. m. June 29, it was necessary to remain aloft an hour longer to be clocked officially by W. P. McFarland and Maj. Luke Christopher of the National Aeronautical Association's contest committee.

The cheers of thousands burst the suburban Sunday stillness at Sky Harbor airport when the plane came through the dawn with a new record on its wings.

Two score army planes—pursuits and bombers here for the army show—went up in the afternoon in salute formation. More than 40,000 automobiles honked through the heat of the day on the field and near-by roads.

There are four of these Hunter boys all from "Egypt"—that part of southern Illinois named for the land of the Nile. John is 27 and Kenneth 21; then Albert 38, and Walter, 24, make up the ground crew that had contacted 165 times with the plane up to the last refueling Sunday night. Their sister, Irene, also a pilot, cooks the meals.

From Sparta, Ill., where the Hunter boys were born to the farm, hundreds of congratulatory messages poured into the Hunter camp at Sky Harbor.

The City of Chicago is a second-hand, two-year-old Stinson-Detroiter

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President Asks Boy for Copy of Hoover Biography

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To the already considerable list of biographies of President Hoover has been added one by an 11-year-old boy, the publication of which has won the President's official approval. William J. Marsh Jr., of New Milford, Conn., published a 60-copy edition of his own biography of Mr. Hoover on an antiquated printing press belonging to his father, an antique dealer.

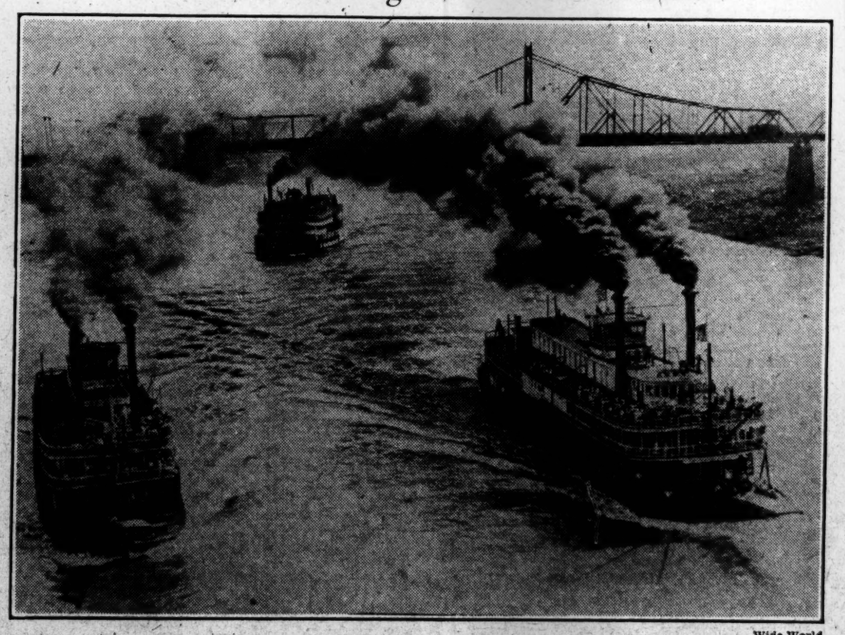
Word of the new book reached the White House and shortly thereafter the following official statement was issued:

"The President has read with much interest the account of the writing and printing of his life by 11-year-old William J. Marsh Jr. of New Milford, Conn. He is anxiously waiting for a copy of the book."

The young author and publisher announced that besides the 60 regular copies of the first edition, he had printed one extra copy on vellum which he is planning to take to Washington himself and present to the President.

The entire first edition has already been exhausted. Announcement of a second edition is being held up pending arrangements with one of the larger printing establishments, of which several are understood to be bidding for the contract.

Steamboat Racing Revived on the Ohio

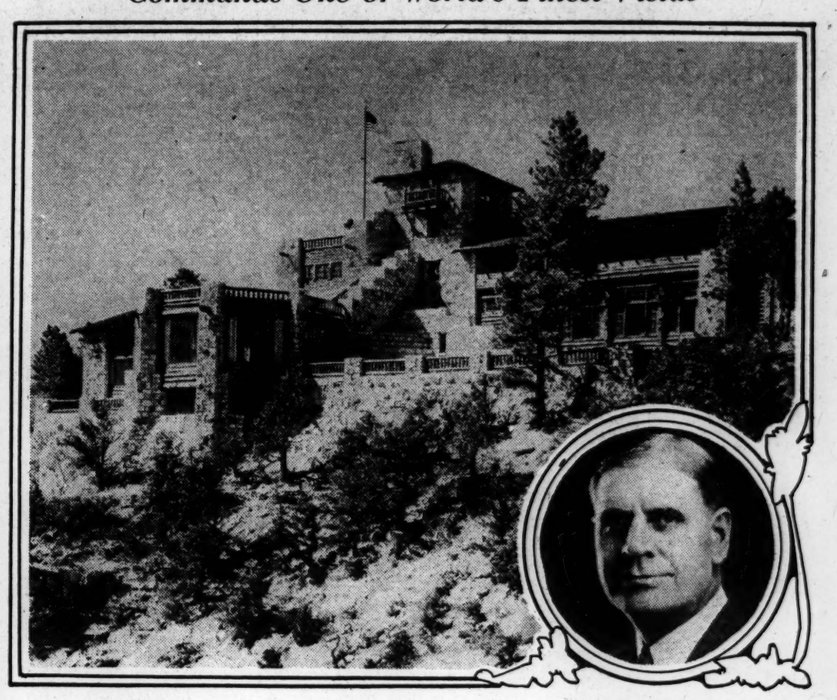


Wide World

CROWDS LINE BANKS OF STREAM FOR THIRD ANNUAL CLASSIC

Event Recalls Historic Rivalry of Captains to Land First to Capture Freight Cargoes. The Decision in Last Year's Race, Won by the Tom Greene, Was Disputed by Spectators, So This Year's Contest Was Arranged to Give the Betsy Ann Another Chance and to Continue the Interesting Competition.

Commands One of World's Finest Vistas



Inset, © Ida Wilcox, Salt Lake

UNION PACIFIC GRAND CANYON LODGE LOCATED ON NORTH RIM

The Twenty-second Annual National Governors' Conference Certainly Chose an Airy Place for the Final Session on July 4. The Lodge, Perched High on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado Commands a View That the Eye of Man Seldom Witnesses, Looking Far Off to the Opposite Side of the Great Gash in the Earth's Surface and Deep Down to the Bottom, Where the River Winds Like a Snail Shining in the Sun, Where the Rays Strike It, or Dull in the Shadows. The Inset is George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, Who Headed an Important Committee in the Conference.

Hoover Urged to Call Special Senate Session

Minority Report on Naval Pact Styles It 'British Victory'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To hold a quorum of senators in the capital so that the opposition to the London Naval Treaty cannot raise this point of order when the issue comes before the chamber, pro-treaty leaders have urged the President to issue a call for a special session of the Senate without delay.

Three members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Hiram W. Johnson of California, Arthur H Robinson of Indiana and George H. Moses of New Hampshire have issued a minority report against the treaty, describing it as a "British victory."

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has advised the President that he should not delay issuing his summons for a special session of the Senate to act on the treaty. He expressed the apprehension that, unless the President acted promptly, a number of senators would leave the city, and it would be impossible to get a quorum.

The lack of a quorum would play into the hands of the opposition, which could force a postponement until later in the year, as it desires. Unless a quorum is present the Senate would be compelled to adjourn, thus defeating the purpose of calling the special session.

It is Mr. Borah's plan that by calling the special session immediately the President would be serving notice upon the Senate that it must remain for the disposal of the treaty and put him in a position to compel attendance.

The minority report, in part, follows:

"It is a noticeable and a remarkable fact that a treaty for which so much is claimed, opposition to which arouses such a pretense of indignation, is presented to the Senate without explanation or report. After the Washington conference of 1922 it was not con-

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Radio Girds World in Eighth of Second

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Radiophone signals made a complete circuit around the world, June 30, in one-eighth of a second.

For approximately 30 minutes, starting at 7:05 a. m. a talk by C. D. Wagoner, of the General Electric Company staff here, was sent around the earth by a series of radio relays. The received signals, after traveling approximately 25,000 miles through the ether, were reradiocast by Station WGY.

The talk traveled from west to east. Mr. Wagoner spoke into a microphone at the General Electric experimental station W2XAD, 19.58 meters, and by means of a directional antenna the words were carried to PHI, the Eidhoven (Holland) station of Phillips radio, which reradiocast them on a wavelength of 16.88 meters to Bandoeng, Java, where they were picked up and relayed by station PLW, 36.5 meters, to Sydney, Australia. At Sydney station 2ME, 28.5 meters, relayed the signals across the Pacific Ocean and the North American continent to Schenectady.

During the test, which is believed to be the first of its kind, radio engineers made a film record by means of an instrument known as the oscillograph, which measured accurately the time of transmission as one-eighth of a second.

French Aviator Tours Republic in 14 Hours

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

MICHEL DETROYAT, French aviator, has won the Michelin International Cup by making a tour of France covering 2782 kilometers with 15 landings in 14 hours.

Starting from Le Bourget at 5:50 a. m., the flier landed at Rheims, Nancy, Strasbourg, Dijon, Clermont, Ferrand, Lyon, Montpelier, Perpignan, Toulouse, Pau, Bordeaux, Angers, Avord, Tours and returned to Le Bourget at 7:45 p. m.

YEAR IS CLOSED WITH SURPLUS OF $200,000,000

Government, However, Sees Deficit for 1931 If Budget Goes Through

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Government has concluded the fiscal year of 1930 with a surplus of $200,000,000.

Balancing the income against expenditures, the treasury books show that the nation spent about $3,938,500,000, and took in about $4,151,000,000.

Even with a considerable surplus on hand for 1930, treasury officials already have begun to worry about a deficit in the coming fiscal year. Congress has been spending money with a generous hand for the new fiscal year, starting July 1. Sums to a total of about $4,500,000,000 have already been authorized under appropriation bills, which is more than the revenue of the year just closed, and more than expected revenue for the coming year.

Although a deficit would seem certain from the figures as they stand, the same prospect has previously faced the Treasury, but has been met—usually by a recession from its position on the part of Congress.

The budget has once more indicated its ability to keep down national expenses to the limit of tax collections in the present year. The surplus this year is likely to be somewhat higher than last year, when it reached $185,000,000.

Treasury officials had shaken their heads over the Wall Street deflation, believing it would seriously cripple income tax returns. So far, this has not proved the case. Income taxes up to last week had totaled $2,404,000,000, or $80,000,000 more than was collected in the same period of the previous 12 months. Before the Wall Street collapse treasury experts had figured that income tax receipts would reach $2,480,000,000, but they knocked off $80,000,000 through the 1 per cent reduction granted on corporation and normal incomes for 1929. Apparently the Wall Street development has so far affected only a proportionately small number of the several million income payers—at least in 1930—for returns came up to advance treasury estimates.

Other big items on the Treasury's income side are $583,275,000 in customs, and $100,000,000 on war debts in the year. The first item has been stimulated in the last few weeks by the last-minute rush to get goods in before the new tariff took effect.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has indicated a possible deficit in 1931, due to the large expenditures for public buildings, the pending appropriations in Congress and the national decline in income resulting from the existing business depression.

NEW HAVEN HARBOR DREDGING

WASHINGTON (AP)—An allotment of $17,000 for re-dredging the New Haven (Conn.) harbor, was approved on June 30 by the War Department.

Utah Greets 28 Governors in Conference

22d National Gathering Takes Place at Salt Lake City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Governors from 28 states in the United States gathered here June 30 for the opening of the twenty-second annual National Conference of Governors. One of the first questions which will come before them is the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the conference.

George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, in the preparation of his report as chairman of the conference executive committee, disclosed that a national foundation is willing to finance the permanent secretariat for an experimental period. This bureau, he added, would be for exchange of information among executive departments of the various states. If it proved feasible, he added, its maintenance would ultimately be financed by the various states.

Mr. Dern has drafted a resolution which will be submitted to the executive session of the conference, calling for establishment of a permanent administrative committee. This body would act as a research and service organization as well as a fact-finding body for the benefit of state governments.

The conference witnessed the strongest grouping of western states that has ever attended a governors'

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Danvers Turns Pages of History Back 300 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANVERS, Mass.—Three centuries of the life of this community of northeastern Essex County, once a part of Salem Village and upon whose shores Governor Endicott landed, have been reopened in the celebration of its tercentenary and the contributing commemorative exercises, which will continue through July 4.

On Sunday special services were held in all the churches. July 1, in Danvers Park, the pageant "Three Hundred Years of Danvers History" will be presented from 4 to 7 p. m.; for weeks members of local organizations have been preparing the nine episodes and many scenes which tell the story of the coming of Governor Endicott to a site which had been inhabited only by Indians; of the establishment of the First Church in Salem; of the organization of the Salem Village Militia, and the marriage celebration of General Israel Putnam, and the occupation of Danvers by General Gage and his troops, and the characteristic singing schools and gradual "Americanization" of the colonists.

Thursday is to be "Whittier Day," a gesture of honor to the poet who lived some years at "Oak Knoll" and wrote there many of the poems which are part of the history of New England poetry. In keeping with the flavor of this day many of the most beautiful restored and preserved old homes of Danvers will be open to visitors under the supervision of hostesses clothed in the lovely garments of colonial days.

On July 4 the American Legion, most youthful of the nation's patriotic organizations, will take over direction of the public events. There will be a great parade of marching units, historic floats and the like, a field day with competitive sports for school pupils and others, and a great fireworks display as climax to the activities of the week.

REVOLT ENDS AND BOLIVIA BUILDS ANEW

Military Group Plans to Restore Nation to Constitutional Rule

CAPITAL IS FREE OF ALL FIGHTING

Dr. Siles, Deposed President, and German Army Chief in Flight to Legations

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Victorious at every turn, a revolting military group June 30 developed plans for restoring the nation to a constitutional basis. La Paz and other cities were without fighting for the first time in a week.

Soldiers of the revolution, venturing abroad, were showered with flowers by exultant citizens of the landlocked republic, happy in their escape from the alleged attempted dictatorship of Dr. Hernando Siles, who resigned as President to connive at reelection and a permanent place of power.

Dr. Siles and his family were refugees at the Brazilian legation. Gen. Hans Kundt, German commander-in-chief of the Bolivian armies, was a refugee at the German legation. The revolt was as much an anti-Kundt as anti-Siles triumph, the former imperial officer having made himself unpopular with his Prussianizing of the army and his championship of Dr. Siles.

So much have conditions improved since last week when the few remaining troops loyal to the Government and the revolting forces fought in hand-to-hand battles in the street, that the military junta governing committee headed by Gen. Blanco Galindo, considered lifting the "state of siege," or semi-martial law imposed by the Siles régime during the last days of its power.

Return of the country to a constitutional basis, with free elections and designation of a new chief executive under such conditions that he will not be able to perpetuate himself in office, were said unofficially to be the goal of the new military government.

The revolution had its inception in the suppression of a demonstration by students Sunday, June 22, against Dr. Siles, who was accused of attempting to make himself virtual dictator of Bolivia by amending the Constitution so as to permit his reelection for a long term.

Many students were killed by the police. A series of sporadic outbreaks then occurred all over the country, and General Galindo firmly established his power at the important industrial and railway city of Oruro.

General Galindo sent an ultimatum to the council of state, and when it was practically ignored, led his troops in a successful attack on La Paz. The triumph of the insurgents was speedy They were welcomed enthusiastically.

Meanwhile from Buenos Aires came word that Abdon Saavedra, the Bolivian Vice-President, and a group of political leaders who have been living in the Argentine capital after being exiled by Dr. Siles were preparing to leave for La Paz by train.

Although the Bolivian political situation is much tangled, it is understood that Saavedra had the right to become President automatically when Siles resigned. He is doubtful of being so acclaimed on his return, it is said, but wishes to aid the country in restoring normal life.

With the revolution a success, those opposed to the Siles-Kundt régime have demonstrated frequently before the two legations.

Large processions filled the streets Sunday and great crowds assembled before the embassy buildings. Speakers who addressed them demanded the delivery of the refugees but there were no disorders.

General Galindo persuaded the demonstrators to return to their homes and not interfere with the departure of the refugees, but later armed patrols formed and continued to patrol on June 30.

General Galindo and his principal associate, Col. Oscar Marica Pando, said measures have been taken to insure order throughout the country. With respect to finances, they said they would practice rigid economy, and that they already had begun to collect revenues for foreign and domestic payments in order to re-establish public credit.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST POLISH DICTATORSHIP

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—An opposition congress to protest against the so-called dictatorship opened at Cracow on June 29, but despite the excited feeling there were no incidents. The proclamation of the Socialist Party was confiscated for its attack on the President and its abuse of Joseph Pilsudski, demanding his retirement, also affirming that the community was not bound by any obligation taken by the present Government toward foreign countries.

The manifesto further declared the abolition of the dictatorship as indispensible for overcoming the economic crisis. The Government views the situation calmly, more so because the demonstrators are far less numerous than expected, and that complete harmony does not reign among the parties represented.

DEMOCRATS VOTE WET PLANK IN WASHINGTON

CENTRALIA, Wash. (AP)—The Democratic state convention adopted a wet plank for their platform here June 28 by a vote of 250 to 116.

COLLEGES TO AID MASSACHUSETTS APPLE GROWERS

Will Help Pomologists to Raise More and Better Fruit for Export

Plans for an extensive program of education in modern apple-growing methods, coupled with a strict check-up on all grades of apples grown in Massachusetts for foreign and domestic markets, were announced today by the State Department of Agriculture.

While the action is taken as a direct result of the British embargo on United States poorer grade apples, department authorities thought the Massachusetts program to be inaugurated would tend to increase rather than decrease the State's export of apples because of the better quality that is certain to result.

The State will work in close coöperation with several Massachusetts colleges and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, whose members include most of the large apple growers of the State.

The inspection force of the State will be greatly enlarged to handle the particular situation referred to in the British communication, authorities declared. They were not taken entirely by surprise, as the question had been agitated for some months, and precautionary measures had previously been formulated to go into effect this year. The British embargo only served to hasten the start of the improvement program, it was learned.

At least 12 and probably 14 districts in the State where apples are grown in large quantities are to be served educationally by field squads from the colleges who will teach the latest methods of growing and protecting apples. These "apple-control demonstrations" as they are called, will be under the direction of Profs. A. I. Bourne and W. H. Thies of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Officials called it "carrying the college to the farmers."

The State will concentrate its inspection work on the great apple-growing districts of Middlesex and Worcester Counties, and in the Connecticut Valley regions. It includes not only inspection as to grades and conditions of the fruit, but also a study of the methods now being utilized by the farmers to combat apple pests.

With the great apple values anticipated as a result of the improvement program, agricultural authorities believe that the British embargo would benefit the State's apple output rather than hamper it, as the large amounts of green apples shipped to England from other states would be more affected by the embargo than Massachusetts apples.

FINE ARTS MUSEUM OPENS DUTCH EXHIBIT

One of the finest and most extensive collections of Dutch East Indian textiles that has ever been brought together will be on view at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, during the month of July. The collection, assembled by A. J. C. Van Kerckhoff of The Hague, cannot fail to impress the visitor with the grasp of design and color possessed by these island people of the Malay Archipelago.

The exhibits are, for the most part, articles of personal apparel—scarfs, skirts, shawls, belts. Many of them are Ikat work, that is, textiles in which warp threads and sometimes both warp and weft threads have been tied and dyed before weaving. The resulting patterns have slightly blurred or soft edges.

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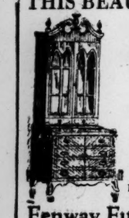
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Dean Pound Favors Dry Enforcement

"All law enforcement and prohibition have many peculiar phases," Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School, declared June 29, just previous to his departure for Europe, "but the question of enforcement is of first consideration and must be met firmly and with reason."

Dr. Pound, who is a member of the Wickersham law enforcement commission, expressed his "unqualified approval" of President Hoover's plans for law observance, characterizing the problem in America as "acute."

"The President's determination logically to study crime is once more emphasized," he said. "He is wise in dealing with law enforcement as any other large subject. It must be handled as a single question with the many different aspects to be ironed out later."

DR. HARVEY WILEY HAS PASSED ON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Harvey Wiley, noted pure food advocate, passed on here June 30.

Chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture for almost 30 years, he led the fight which resulted in enactment of the pure food and drug laws. To the last he kept his eye on their administration. Dr. Wiley appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee on June 3 to testify in its investigation of the pure drug administration of the Agriculture Department.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Gladiators ..... Fucik
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Minuet ..... Boccherini
Fantasia, "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..... Wagner
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
The Ride of the Valkyries from "The Valkyrie" ..... Wagner
Waltz, "Artist's Life" ..... Strauss
"At Dawning" ..... Cadman-Herbert
Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary picnic, Women's Republican Club of Malden, speakers, Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder and Senator Angier L. Goodwin; musical and sport entertainment, Pine Banks Park, Malden, 6.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Tercentenary celebrations: Medford, "Pageant of the Mystic," Brooks Estate, Grove Street, West Medford, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Saints and Symbols," by Mrs. Sayyard, 11.

Tercentenary celebrations: Danvers, monster outdoor pageant, Danvers Park, 4; open house, Pequot House and Garden, of seventeenth century, all day; Boston, open house display of colonial relics by Society of Descendants of early New England, corner Joy and Smith Streets, all day.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by Frank P. Sibley of the Globe, on "One of the Late News Subjects," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 9 to 5 except Monday. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, including domestic pieces of the 17th century and services of the first churches. (Loan collection of one hundred Colonial portraits), through Sept. 21.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawing and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Through July 3.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous summer exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Water colors, oils and pastels by American artists. Through July 1.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Engravings by Austin; etchings, old master prints, drawings by Hokusai.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary masters. Through June 30.

Lamson & Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by Harry Hering.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1.

Designers Art School, 376 Boylston Street—Permanent summer exhibition of students' work.

Boston Jewelers Open New Store

Shreve, Crump & Low Company Boston's oldest jewelers, opens the doors of its new store today at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets. This new addition to the uptown shopping district is the result of long months of planning. New jewelry stores all over the country have been carefully studied. No expense has been spared to give Boston th finest store of its kind in existence today.

Both inside and out, the new Shreve shop exemplifies tasteful modernism. Architecturally, the exterior had to be designed to harmonize with the existing structure. Indiana limestone has been chosen because of its characteristic cheerfulness of color. Large display windows on both Boylston and Arlington Streets give opportunity for unusual displays. On each side of the Boylston Street entrance are two semicircular windows which will be used for special displays. The window grills, frames and awning covers, executed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company in gold bronze, contribute charmingly to the exterior design. The window curtains are in quiet tones of gray and gold while the backgrounds of the windows are hung with a simple gray material.

The interior is imposing and spacious. It occupies two floors. On the main floor are grouped the diamond, jewelry, watch, clock, fancy goods, china and silver departments. Downstairs are the antique and lamp galleries. Its color scheme relies on harmony of soft tones rather than harsh contrast for its effect. One particularly interesting feature is a new treatment of columns. They have an ingenious parallel reeding to give them expression.

The antique galleries are laid out in a succession of alcoves. By this arrangement it is possible to virtually have separate rooms for the various styles of early furniture.

The new store is protected throughout by the most modern safety system. The vaults and show cases offer the last word in burglar proof construction.

Shreve, Crump & Low Company is Boston's oldest jewelry concern. It was founded in 1800. The first store was at 51 Marlborough Street, which today would mean on Washington Street at State. From there it moved some years later to Cornhill. Then several changes of location occurred in the next 50 years until on July 1, 1891, the firm came to its quarters at Tremont and West Streets. So today, just 39 years later, we see the new Shreve store keeping step with steady and constant expansion of Boston's shopping district.

The present management of Shreve, Crump & Low Company consists of Benjamin D. Shreve, general manager; Arthur M. Horne, treasurer; William A. Lee, manager of the silver department; A. Warren Armington, manager of the diamond department, and Roger D. Smith, vice-president.

William T. Aldrich was the architect of the new store.

HOUSE WOULD RESTORE LAW BOARD FUNDS

(Continued from Page 1)

tives in the New York group and elsewhere have already raised the point of constitutionality.

While it is believed that the expedient could be shown to be legal, it is believed that it would complicate the task of the Wickersham commission in a variety of ways, among them the bookkeeping.

The major objection to the proposal of a private fund, however, lies in another direction. The Hoover Administration is sincerely anxious to bring about a sweeping reform in the American system of criminal justice. President Hoover placed it first in his initial address to the nation on his inaugural, and he has referred to it again and again since. He believes that the Wickersham commission can be made the instrument for this great reform.

He knows too that once the report is in, supplementary action by Congress is absolutely essential. Full coöperation of Congress to the end of reform is required, and if the commission's activity is now divorced entirely from Congress, even to the supplying of its funds, Mr. Hoover believes the supplementary legislative program will suffer.

Mr. Wickersham in his statement before the House Appropriation Committee just made public said:

"The commission from the beginning assumed that its only value would be to make a thorough examination into facts and to base its recommendations upon ascertained facts. That calls for very careful research work. It is difficult to get people who are skilled in research. The whole subject of the administration of law, the prevalence of crime, the treatment of crime, is receiving probably greater attention today than it has in years. There are some 20-odd state bodies, crime commissions, etc. A number of the universities have formed groups of that sort. There is an immense amount of information, some of it accurate and most of it inaccurate."

Mr. Wickersham explained that even if there had been no Eighteenth Amendment there would have been a tremendous problem for his commission to investigate and report upon in law enforcement looking to far-reaching juridical changes.

NEW QUARANTINE BOAT READY FOR SERVICE

The new quarantine boarding boat, George B. Loring, is due Boston at noon July 1 to enter the service of the United States Government in the lower harbor. The ship will replace the old boarding boat Waterhouse, which has been in service 44 years.

Simultaneously with the retiring of the Waterhouse, Antonio Framcin, a deck hand for 33 years, retires from active service.

ISLAND CHANGES CONSIDERED

William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission, and Joseph A. Conry, director of traffic, were directed by Mayor Curley, today, to go to Washington, D. C., to confer with the War Department officials relative to the proposed changes to be made in Governor's Island, should the Government turn over that island to the City of Boston, to be used as a part of the extended Boston airport.

SOUTHERN CROSS CREW TO BE HOOVER'S GUESTS

Go to Washington in 30-Passenger Plane for Luncheon at White House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith and other members of the crew of the Southern Cross left Teterboro Airport, L. I., in a four-motor 30-passenger Fokker airplane, at 9:30 a. m., June 30, for Washington.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, will meet them in Washington and take them to the White House, where they are scheduled to have luncheon with President Hoover. After a brief visit to the Senate, the fliers expect to fly back to New York immediately to start preparations for their proposed nonstop flight to California.

On June 29 the transatlantic fliers enjoyed their first day of rest and play since they left Port Marnock, Ire., six days before. They were the guests of Anthony H. G. Fokker, airplane manufacturer, on his yacht, the Helga, and passed several hours in the afternoon in various water sports in the Hudson River. Besides Major Kingsford-Smith's companions, Capt. Evert Van Dyk, Capt. J. Patrick Saul, and John W. Stannage, the party included Bernt Balchen, who piloted Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd over the south pole; Col. James Fitzmaurice of the crew of the Atlantic's airplane, Bremen; Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic pilot; Miss Ruth Nichols, well-known aviatrix, and Mrs. Luba Phillips, a Russian pilot.

An aquaplane, which trailed behind the Helga, afforded the party a great deal of amusement, several of them taking turns in riding it. Later the British fliers took aloft a new amphibian airplane which Mr. Fokker had run out on the river for their entertainment.

The party put off from the Columbia Yacht Club at Eighty-sixth Street about an hour before noon, and steamed up the Hudson almost as far as Yonkers, when they stopped just below Mr. Fokker's home on the Hudson Palisades. Launches of holiday makers, who heard that the British aviators were on board the Helga, turned in close as they passed it and waved greetings.

On being informed that John and Kenneth Hunter had set a new refueling endurance flight record in their airplane, the City of Chicago, Major Kingsford-Smith sent them a telegram of congratulations on behalf of the crew of the Southern Cross.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Major Kingsford-Smith and the men who acompanied him across the Atlantic in the Southern Cross landed here June 30 for an official welcome by President Hoover.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers Tuesday; cooler Tuesday afternoon or night; moderate southwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday thunder showers; cooler in Connecticut and northern Massachusetts in afternoon or night; fresh possibly strong southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy with probably showers Tuesday and in interior tonight; cooler Tuesday in New Hampshire and Vermont; fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	74	Memphis	80
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	72
Boston	74	Nantucket	72
Buffalo	72	New Orleans	80
Calgary	50	New York	72
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	76
Chicago	66	Pittsburgh	76
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	58	San Francisco	56
Galveston	82	St. Louis	70
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	60
Helena	48	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	74	Tampa	76
Kansas City	68	Washington	78
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:24 p. m., Tuesday 3:40 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

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Retail Convention Plans Under Way

Speakers of national reputation have been secured by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which is coöperating with educational institutions and civic organizations in New England in preparing for the second Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, to be held Sept. 22 to 24 next, to discuss merchandising problems for benefits of retail distribution as a whole.

Through exchange of ideas at the conference it is hoped to stimulate constructive thinking among merchants about the major problems of retailing, to the end that broader vision and understanding of economic factors surrounding retail business may be obtained.

Among the subjects to be discussed are: Retail Distribution and the Consumer, the Newer Ethics in Business, Costs of Distribution, the Problem of Executive Man-Power, Newer Aspects of Chain-Store Distribution and Mergers and Consolidations.

Speakers already booked for the conference include: Alvin E. Dodd of Sears Roebuck Co. of Chicago; Edgar J. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh Department store fame; Maxwell Copelof, executive director of the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association of New York; Daniel H. Steele, vice-president of Wilson Brothers of Chicago; Gordon T. Corbaley, president of the American Institute for Food Distribution; Allen Sinsheimer, managing director of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers; leading merchants in several large cities and prominent business college professors.

'Flying Yankee,' Resplendent in Green and Gold Colors, Ready for Business

A green and gold locomotive, resplendent with nickel-plated cylinder heads and carrying a brass plate reading "The Flying Yankee" at her front, will, some time this week, add to the distinctiveness of the Boston & Maine Railroad's crack, non-stop express as it races through Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine on its daily run in both directions between Boston and Portland.

The "Flying Yankee," hauled by a locomotive painted in the conventional black has, since April 28, 1929, been making a daily run that has brought the train to the fore among the fastest in the country, averaging 51 miles an hour on its entire trip.

The newly-named locomotive, on which two tones of green, broken by the gold stripes and shining nickel, replace the somber black, will be seen at various points on the Boston & Maine system during the next few days, as it is broken in during preliminary runs prior to taking up the more strenuous task of hauling the steel Pullmans and coaches of the "Flying Yankee" over the 114.6 miles between Boston and Portland in the fast time of 2 hours and 15 minutes.

The buff and blue of the locomotives "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes Jr.", which haul the "Minute Man," Chicago express of the Boston & Maine, pale in comparison with the new motive power of the "Flying Yankee."

The upper part of its great boiler jacket, surmounted by the steel dome and sand dome, steel turrets and the locomotive bell is painted a green, matching the grass on New England's hills. Below that, the running gear is a darker green, the color of the pines. Both are striped with gold. A stripe of gold marks the running board the entire length of the engine, and the tender, painted the darker green, bears the Boston & Maine Railroad insignia in gold. The wheels are tinged with silver paint. Below the cab window, also in letters of gold, is painted "The Flying Yankee."

'Y. W.' Young Girls Residence Still Open

The Young Women's Christian Association's young girls' residence at 40 Berkeley Street is in active operation, contrary to a general belief that it was disposed of at the time the new building was erected at 140 Clarendon Street, according to Miss Margaret Ansley, house director.

"The mistake came about, I think," Miss Ansley explained, "through an unverified assumption on the part of the public that the young girls would move into the new building. The girls' residence is carrying on, with only the usual cessation in summer studies.

"These girls are either students or business girls. They come as strangers to the city, mostly from New England homes, to take positions in the business world or to pursue some course of study to fit them for a vocation so they may be self-supporting. Our greatest service to them, I believe, is helping them to make the right contacts and to fit themselves into Boston living conditions."

Unitarian Speaker Backs Youth Revolt

The Rev. Ernest Caldecott, in the course of an address June 29 before the Unitarian Young People's Religious Conference at Star Island, N. H., said, "The only revolt there is among youth today is a revolt against outworn ideas forced upon them."

"I do not know of a solitary condition in which young people are placed where they do not exercise themselves more creditably than their fathers before them," said the Rev. Mr. Caldecott. "It is true that many young women cannot cook as their mothers did. On the other hand, the merits of the past were often exaggerated.

"Because I believe in life I believe that young people will measure up to their responsibilities. There is no ultimate goal in sight, but we are traveling in the right direction and finding much satisfaction as we journey on our way. Youth will scarcely do worse than its war-making decimating fathers, and it might, conceivably, do much better."

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29x450	6.30	1.10	30x500	8.15	1.40	31x600	12.80	1.98
29x475	7.65	1.33	30x525	9.40	1.60	32x600	12.90	1.98
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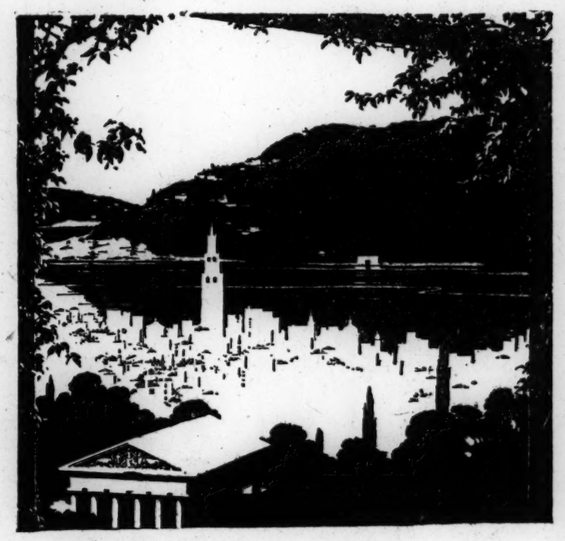
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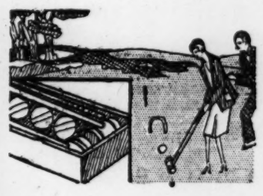
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All maple chair with detachable wooden foot rest. Covered with a green and orange combination woven stripe material, with canopy, $5.35.



JORDAN'S

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STALIN FIRM ON SOCIALIST OFFENSIVE

Collectivization as Solution of Agrarian Problem to Be Pushed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin's political report delivered before the Communist Party Congress and occupying 4½ large Russian newspaper pages as it was printed June 29 was undoubtedly the most important speech of the Congress and clearly defines the lines along which Soviet policy will proceed.

The keynote of the speech was the phrase "Organization of the Socialist offensive along the whole front" and Mr. Stalin plainly indicated there will be no essential modification or relaxation of the policies of pressing forward the maximum industrial development of the country and promoting collectivization as the solution of the agrarian problems.

He cited mass figures indicating that the five-year plan of national economic development will be fulfilled, not in four years as is the present aspiration, but in three or even a shorter period. He dismissed the difficulties confronting the country as "difficulties of growth" and emphasized in every possible way the contrast between the intensive building and diminution of unemployment in the Soviet Union and the depression prevailing in many other leading countries.

Perhaps the most serious Soviet difficulty at the present time, according to Mr. Stalin's figures, arises from the sweeping diminution of farm animals during last year, partly because of lack of fodder. According to Mr. Stalin's figures, pigs diminished over 40 per cent, sheep and goats over 30 per cent, big horned cattle over 20 per cent and horses about 9 per cent. He was more optimistic regarding the outlook of grain crops, predicting a harvest yield this year of over 15 per cent above last year though the fact that the country still has only about three-quarters of the pre-war marketable grain indicates that the export surplus, if it exists, must be small.

Mr. Stalin emphasized the importance not only of crushing the Kulaks but also of efficiently building up new collective farms, saying in this connection: "You may arrest and deport hundreds of thousands of Kulaks but if you do not simultaneously do everything to hasten the building of new forms of agricultural enterprise the Kulaks will be reborn and will grow."

Discussing the internal party situation, Mr. Stalin declared the present was one of the few congresses where there was no organized opposition capable of opposing its special line to the general line of the party. Simultaneously he directed heavy blows against the so-called Right deviation, "at the head of which stood or stands Bukharin, Rykov, Tomsky," declaring it now represents the main danger in the party because it reflects the Kulak menace.

Americans Assist Soviets

MOSCOW (AP)—Five prominent American coal-mining engineers, connected with Stuart, James & Cooke of New York, arrived here June 30 to assist Soviet authorities in installing the most modern American systems of organization and management for the development of Russia's extensive coal areas.

The group is headed by Carel Robison of Lexington, Ky. The others are Roy M. Harrah, Pittsburgh, Pa., A. J. Gordengetty, Shamokin, Pa., Frederick G. Hatch of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and Frederick T. Repp of Scranton, Pa.

Four Brothers Teach Birds a Thing or Two



Wide World

NEW HOLDERS OF THE ENDURANCE FLIGHT RECORD

They Came Off a Farm, and While Two of the Brothers Guided the Endurance Plane, the Other Two Brothers Refueled It and a Sister Cooked Food for the Men. The Two in the Endurance Plane Have Been Longer in the Air Than Any Other Man, and at Latest Accounts Were Still Up and Hoped to Remain Up at Least Until July 4. They Are, From Left to Right: Walter, John, Kenneth, and Albert Hunter. John and Kenneth Are Piloting the Endurance Plane, and Walter and Albert Do the Refueling.

GOVERNORS OPEN 22D CONFERENCE FROM 28 STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting. Prior to the national convention, the western chief executives held a two-day regional organization. They adopted a resolution calling for a permanent and separate organization. This will not conflict with the national organization, as the western governors registered with the national group immediately upon completion of their regional session.

The western conference, prior to adjourning sine die, adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Government to take over the financing of all irrigation, reclamation, flood control, levee and drainage district projects. This action, the resolution declared, is justified as a measure of farm relief.

The national conference will discuss mutual state problems ranging from sales taxes and national bank imposts to old age pensions and unemployment. Following the three-day conference, the chief executives will recess to Zion National Park where on the morning of July 4 the new Zion-Mt. Carmel highway will be dedicated to public use. Later that day the Governors will reach the Grand Canyon where, following dinner at the Union Pacific Grand Canyon Lodge, the concluding events of the official program will take place.

The dedication of the Zion-Mt. Carmel highway will inaugurate an official park program. This highway was built by the United States Bureau of Public Roads in conjunction with the National Park Service and the Utah State Road Commission at a cost of approximately $2,000,000 for the 24-mile stretch. It is the most costly road project ever undertaken and completed by the federal park service.

In completed form the road, which saves many hours of travel between Zion and Grand Canyons, is one of America's most remarkable spectacles. A part of the construction includes two tunnels, one of them 5215 feet long, which pierce the perpendicular walls of Zion Canyon.

Parent and Home Essentials, Is Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Christians placed emphasis on unessentials and "what not to do" rather than what to do, stated Dr. W. C. Pearce, California, first vice-president of the World Sunday School Association, during an address to the international religious education conclave.

Christianity goes far deeper than the matter of using rouge and tobacco, was the contention of Dr. W. C. Poole of Christ Church, London, Eng. The heart of the child was the curb for the pagan pessimism that existed. It was the highway to international understanding.

Responsibility for the religious training of the next generation must remain in the home and on the shoulders of parents, and any attempt to transfer it to the church will end in failure, stated Dr. A. W. Beaven, president of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School. The church should develop an educational consciousness and aid parents in creating their homes into centers of religious culture.

The Rev. P. G. Gilmour, assistant professor of church history, McMaster University, Toronto, condemned censorious piety. Too many men deferred the evil day rather than defeating evil itself.

The Christian conference of North America is now in session. There are 2000 delegates present from all North America. These young people represent 42 Protestant denominations, 52 state and provincial councils, the International Society of Christian Endeavor, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Student Christian Movement.

New Biography of Mrs. Eddy

Work by Dr. Powell to Be Published by Macmillan in October

NEW YORK—The Macmillan Company of New York announces the completion of arrangements for the publication of a new biography of Mary Baker Eddy. The announcement, of interest to all Christian Scientists, follows:

The Macmillan Company will publish in October a new Life of Mary Baker Eddy, written by Dr. Lyman P. Powell—author of many books and magazine articles, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in New York City, and some-time president of Hobart College.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Powell has been investigating Christian Science from all angles, and he has frequently in the past written on various aspects of the Christian Science faith.

All these years the author has personally been collecting important material, and now has one of the most valuable—if not one of the largest—collections in existence of letters written concerning Mrs. Eddy. But more important is the opening to him, in the preparation of this book, by the Board of Directors of The Christian Science Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, of their vast storehouse of information. This hitherto unworked mine of information includes materials to which no biographer, in or out of Christian Science, has ever before had access. It consists not only of textual material, but also of thousands of letters, many hitherto unpublished documents, rare pictures and such other original materials as promise to make this book notable.

The book is being written from such sources, in popular style, documented as few biographies have ever been, and elaborately illustrated—in the main with previously unpublished illustrations.

CHICAGO PLANE BREAKS RECORD FOR ENDURANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

cabin monoplane, powered by a 300-horsepower Wright Whirlwind motor. The ship had been flown more than 75,000 miles previously to the inauspicious beginning of the present flight 19 days ago. The refueling plane is of the same type.

Maj. Kingsford-Smith Sends Congratulations

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith, commander of the transatlantic plane Southern Cross, sent a telegram of congratulations to Kenneth and John Hunter, who set a new refueling flight record in Chicago.

"Your great achievement goes far to prove the complete dependability of a good airplane in the hands of good men," the message said. "My comrades of the Southern Cross join me in the wish that you may go even farther—right to the Fourth of July. Cheerio."

St. Louis Fliers to Seek to Regain Their Record

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Robin team, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, whose refueling endurance record was beaten Sunday by the Hunter brothers at Chicago, plan to take the air again "to bring the record back to St. Louis."

Immediately after telegraphing their congratulations to the new champions, John and Kenneth Hunter, Jackson and O'Brine announced they plan to go aloft July 13, the anniversary of the start of their St. Louis Robin flight, for another gruelling test.

The flight is to be a civic affair and is contingent upon raising $30,000 to $35,000 by public subscription to finance it.

WEATHER MAP SENT TO R-101 IN FLIGHT

LONDON (AP)—The Air Ministry announced June 28 that while the airship R-101 was flying from Cardington to Hendon the Meteorological Office transmitted weather maps to it by radio.

The experiment was tried as a possible advance in aviation safety, particularly in connection with the proposed forthcoming flight of the dirigible to Canada.

Eloquent, Vital Silences of Movies Urged by Australian Mid Talkie Din

Censor, Protesting Against "Americanization" of His Countrymen, Laments Advent of the Vocal Screen and Asks for "Old Mystery and Beauty"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Caustic criticism of "talkies," as compared with silent films, and an expression of regret that while "American films continue the 'Americanization' of Australia," British films have let slip a great opportunity, are contained in the annual report of W. Creswell O'Reilly, chief Commonwealth film censor.

"There is much truth in the criticism that 'talkies' are all noise and crime," says Mr. O'Reilly. For the sake of the cinematic art, it is to be hoped that the silent film will not lapse into the limbo of things forgotten. Sound is hastening the Americanization of the Australian people, but unfortunately censorship can do little or nothing to curb this tendency. The only remedy is an increased number of good British films, but there seems little hope of this at present.

"The loss of the desirable characteristics of the silent film is to be regretted. It outweighs any advantage that sound may have brought. The soul of the film was its eloquent and vital silence, and the old mystery and beauty are giving way to the depiction of the sordid and vulgar, and tiresome emphasis drawn from incidents from stage life."

Mr. O'Reilly makes no attempt to excuse British films or to say that they are any better than the American productions. Figures in his report show that last year 60.6 per cent of the British films were passed with eliminations, as compared with 46.6 per cent of the American films. Of the total importations of British feature films 8.2 per cent were totally rejected, as against only 4.2 per cent of all the American feature films. Dealing with the low standard of British films he says:

"Recently there has been a tendency on the part of the British producers to copy a particularly undesirable type of incident which was included several years ago in some European films. With the advent of sound pictures the British producers lost a golden opportunity of recapturing the home and Empire market. With one or two exceptions the best type of English life depicted in talking form has been made in the United States. British films are generally below the standard of technical excellence and entertainment value attained by foreign films, and are just as much in need of the pruning knife."

Notwithstanding Mr. O'Reilly's condemnation of the "talkies" no city picture theater in Australia would at the present time get a living by the showing of silent films, and the theater proprietors have been quick to realize this fact. All the suburban and most of the country theaters now show nothing but "talkies," and are doing far greater business with them than they ever did in the days of the silent film.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

William Hubert Mackie, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. Agnes T. Propst, Maywood, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Garman, Tyrone, Pa.
A. S. Garman, Tyrone, Pa.
Mrs. I. B. Maitland, Williamsport, Pa.
Olive Virginia Hicks, Evanston, Ill.
Jacqueline Propst, Maywood, Ill.
Margaret L. Crockett, Rahway, N. J.
Mrs. J. I. Crockett, Nevada, Mo.
Miss Mary Krehoun, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred C. Greene, Maywood, Ill.
Howard F. Greene, Maywood, Ill.
Ruth Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.
Elizabeth B. Stille, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Helen C. Sherer, Janesville, Wis.
Miss Catharine R. Pifield, Janesville, Wis.
Mrs. Jessie A. Pifield, Janesville, Wis.
Hobart W. Smith, Janesville, Wis.
Alice Dunstan, North Billerica, Mass.
Selma Keller Creswell, Long Beach, Calif.
Robert Sparks Walkee, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. W. B. Noland, Sacramento, Calif.
W. B. Noland, Sacramento, Calif.
William Bates Noland, Sacramento, Calif.
Lillian Lag, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. S. Breadnes, Ottawa, Canada.
S. Breadnes, Ottawa, Canada.
Mrs. A. D. Juesing Jr., Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Arthur Gardiner, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Arthur Gardiner, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Irving U. Shaw, Providence, R. I.
Susan S. Shaw, Providence, R. I.
Estella M. Bidden, Providence, R. I.
J. J. Bidden, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. W. Mendoza, Providence, R. I.
W. Mendoza, Providence, R. I.
Irwin C. Mendoza, New York City.
Mrs. B. C. Seeley, Venice, Calif.
L. E. Goodrich, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Octavia Durkee, Boston, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth M. Nicholson, Bridgeton, N. J.
William J. Marnell, San Francisco, Calif.

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Remember 'way back when—



THE PHONOGRAPH HORN WAS A HUGE FLOWER?

The lard refining methods of twenty years ago represented an improvement over the refined lard of earlier times but they were still comparatively crude, slow, uncertain and far from perfect in results.

In the days of flower phonograph horns lard bleaching was accomplished by the application of fuller's-earth (a soft clay used for clarifying purposes) to the hot liquid as it came from the rendering tanks. And as the quantity of "earth" used was largely a matter of guesswork on the part of the operator, the flavor and keeping qualities of the lard often suffered.

Lard was cooled by being stirred in tanks or vats surrounded by jackets containing water or circulating brine. A gummy, oily texture sometimes resulted—due to the separating of the oil and stearine. A certain degree of softness was necessary to permit package filling by hand and when further cooled in the package, condensation moisture often formed—sometimes causing rancidity and frequently rust stains when packed in tin.

Today in the plants of the new Armour and Company lard refining is conducted under strict technical control. Modern clarifying agents, scientifically formulated and measured, have overcome the bleaching shortcomings of the past. Mechanical invention enables instant cooling. In a thin film, the hot lard is run over a roll chilled to a temperature below zero; the oil and stearine remain together in their natural relation; and the product comes through as smooth as butter, snow-white, uniform, firm. Automatic machines pack the lard cold, into the marketing containers. The contents of every package of Armour's Simon-Pure Leaf Lard and Armour's Star Lard are moisture-free—protected against rancidity and rust—untouched by human hands, accurate in weight.

And all these improvements are effected at an untold saving in time, labor and other costs. The farmer benefits from them—through better prices for his hogs. And the public benefits—through far better looking, better keeping, better cooking lard than was ever possible in the days of flower phonograph horns.

F. Edson White
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

IN THE NEW WANAMAKER SILVER COURTS



Silver at a new low record for all time
—*Babson's Reports, June 16, 1930*

So, we had made for us

Sterling Silver Tableware

At Extremely Low Prices

In This Exquisite Pattern

The Barrington
Exclusive with Wanamaker's

AS silver bullion went down in cost we went into the market to see how we could turn the advantage to our patrons. Makers discouraged us. Nothing can be done, they said. Finally, after weary months of effort, we found the way—

"Barrington"

is our new product. An exquisite pattern in sterling silver—lower in price than any of equal weight, quality and good taste . . .

It is beautiful, heavy silver — even heavier than the average — for we wanted it to be worthy of becoming heirloom silver—to be handed down—and augmented—through long decades . . .

A dozen "Barrington" tea spoons weigh 12 ounces, whereas the average medium weight is about 10½ ounces, *and the* "Barrington" *cost only $15 a dozen.*

The "Barrington" pattern includes all pieces for the table and all pieces correspond in weight.

"Barrington" will be found regularly at Wanamaker's. You will be able to buy extra pieces of "Barrington" silver. Every piece will bear our Wanamaker trade mark—and will carry, of course, our Wanamaker guarantee...

Every piece is a witness to our policy . . . to make each turn of fortune the basis of some real and lasting benefit to our patrons . . .

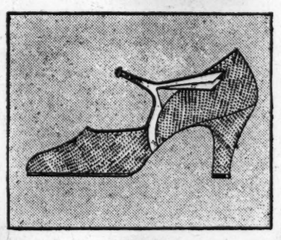
Staple Pieces	*dozen*		*dozen*	*Extra Pieces*	*dozen*
Tea spoons	$15	Dinner knives (Stainless steel blades)	$45	Bouillon spoons	$18
Dessert spoons	30	Dinner forks	42	Orange spoons	18
Table spoons	42	Dessert knives (Stainless steel blades)	36	Salad forks	18
Soup spoons	30	Dessert forks	30	Oyster forks	15
Coffee spoons	9			Butter spreaders	18

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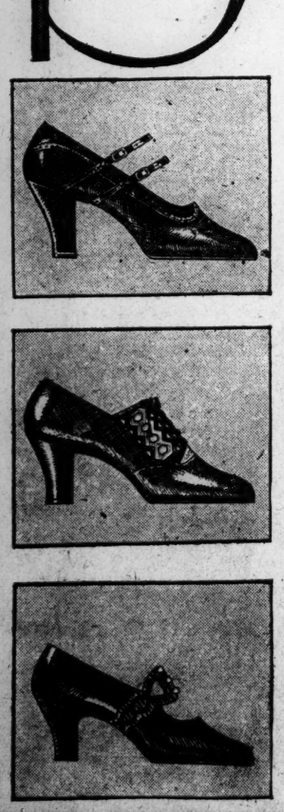
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SIZES 1 TO 11 . . . WIDTHS AAAA TO EEE

USE OF LEISURE MOVE PLANNED BY EDUCATORS

National Association Opens Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O. — A nation-wide campaign for the wise use of leisure time, to build a better American citizenship and to inculcate international understanding and good will was announced by Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle, of Lincoln, Neb., president of the National Education Association, at the opening of the sixty-eighth annual convention here, June 29.

Speaking to 10,000 of the 1,000,000 educators who are training 24,000,000 school children, Miss Pyrtle outlined a plan for a national adult education commission, to be aided by 48 state commissions. The national group of 25 members would solicit the coöperation of the American Federation of Labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the American Bar Association, the National Medical Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and other agencies, and the state committees of 15 to 50 members in their turn would bring together representatives of local industrial, civic, professional and religious groups.

"The old theory that people do not learn after they become 25 years of age," said Miss Pyrtle, "has been exploded by years of research and experience. This is a movement to meet a great national need and men and women in industry and the professions are ready for it and for the enrichment of experience which it will bring to them."

Teaching Task Easier

"America's teachers have an easier task than we of the Old World," asserted Paul Dengler of the Austro-American Institute of Education, who expressed approval of the National Education Association's plan and urged that both adults and children be given such international training as will enable them to fulfill an ideal of "super-nationalism" to which they can adhere without estranging themselves from what is best in their own nations.

American teachers must face squarely the question of whether they are teaching the "A B C" of hatred instead of the "A B C" of love, said Miss Jessie F. Fair of Dayton, O., speaking at one of the sectional meetings which follow each day's sessions of the general convention. After sending a questionnaire to 88 cities Miss Fair has come to the conclusion that a large number of teachers are conducting their history and civics classes with the emphasis on "facts to be learned" and not upon the "improving of human relationships."

Miss Thyra Carter of the University of Iowa told another group that 10 senior high school textbooks, now in use in the schools, give only from 3 to 8 per cent of space to nationalities other than American.

When school executives call parents into consultation on curriculum-making, better courses with less speeding will be offered to the children, Garry Cleveland Myers of Cleveland College, told a meeting of the congress.

"More than we realize, the child's success at school depends," said Mr. Myers, "upon his home, his eating, sleeping and play habits, his habits in regard to care of property, other's rights, and authority, his habits of getting on with other children, of responsibility, waiting upon himself, finishing jobs which he has undertaken, and carrying through his routine in an orderly fashion without constant supervision."

Parents Studying Children

"Only a few years ago parents were considered very advanced if they attempted to understand their children," declared Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Winnetka, Ill., first vice-president of the congress, "while now thousands of parents in isolated communities are reading courses given out by the Bureau of Education and more thousands are meeting in groups for training in the business of being parents.

"A grant from the Spelman Foundation will permit the congress to aid its state branches in setting up more extension courses for parents," announced Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer of Aubrn, N. Y., second vice-president of the congress.

Preceding the business opening of the convention there were two programs of inspirational addresses, at the first of which W. O. Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio University declared that education has not yet penetrated organized business, and that social control must be exercised through education to meet economic problems, such as unemployment and legislative problems such as lawlessness.

"We are now witnessing a situation as to unemployment unparalleled in our history," said Dr. Thompson. "The improvement of mechanical devices, the enormous development of the productive powers of the country with no corresponding increase in the science of distribution or consumption, present an array of idleness disconcerting to every thoughtful mind. The fundamental economics of our present business structure is now being seriously attacked as not being in conformity with the new developments, both of production and of business methods.

Character education is not the result of any single agency but is conditioned by the influence of a multiplicity of agencies, it was agreed by the speakers at the second inspirational meeting. Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington, D. C., emphasizing the part of the church, Randall J. Condon, formerly superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, placing part of the responsibility on the home, and Willis A. Sutton of Atlanta, Ga., giving the challenge to the schools.

Character Product at Work

"Character is not built by a mere repetition of high-sounding phrases," Mr. Sutton stated, "but is the product of work and education, a combination of activity and study by means of which the child is taught to make right decisions, right choices and to think out problems for himself."

Mr. Sutton and Joseph Rozier of Fairmont, W. Va., are prominently mentioned as possibilities to succeed Miss Pyrtle in the office of president.

Los Angeles and Denver are competing for the next summer convention, the February meeting of the department of superintendence already being set for Detroit. Denver delegates are rejoicing in the announcement by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas of Maine, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, that the next international convention will be in that city, probably during the last week of July, 1931.

The plan for the meeting, as Dr. Thomas stated, is to have a symposium participated in by prominent representatives of the public on what can be done to promote international friendliness by such agencies as the press, the church, business, commerce, and education. In addition the 20 divisions of the federation will put on a program which Dr. Thomas likened to a "summer university course."

Dr. John H. Finlay will deliver the Fourth of July address at the convention, President Hoover, who was invited, having been unable to come to Columbus. President Hoover has sent the following message to the convention:

"The most important work of men and women is to care for boys and girls, to give them a happy childhood and to equip them for a successful life. Our task is to give every child the opportunity to grow up with a healthy body, a trained mind, a disciplined character, a cheerful faith in himself and a devotion to our form of government. The public school system is America's distinctive and magnificent ally of the home in the most precious trust."

FARMING EDITORS ON VISIT TO CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The editors of 70 farm magazines and papers from the United States are making a two weeks' tour of eastern Canada under the auspices of the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization. The tour will take the party as far as Halifax, N. S., and a special side trip will be made to northern Ontario and Quebec.

The party includes such prominent agricultural writers as Dr. Tate Butler of the Progressive Farmer, Memphis, Tenn.; Robin Hood of the Coöperative Marketing Journal, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Cobb of the Southern Ruralist, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter Lloyd of the Ohio Farmer, and secretary of the delegation. While in Ontario the party will visit the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

LIBRARY BOARD BACKS FEDERAL LITERACY PLANS

Also Favors Annual Fund of $100,000 for Books for Adult Blind

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Resolutions indorsing the work of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, headed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and the Pratt bill, which seeks an annual appropriation of $100,000 by Congress to provide books for the adult blind, were passed by the council of the American Library Association on the final day of its fifty-second annual convention, June 28.

The resolution said the council "heartily indorses the efforts of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy to encourage the various states and communities of the country in reducing illiteracy and to lift the nation to a higher rank among the nations in the standards of literacy."

The Pratt bill was indorsed after recommendations from the executive board because under this bill organization of the work would be simple and the money would be administered by the Library of Congress, it was stated.

Election of Officers

At the last general session of the convention on the afternoon of June 28, Adam Storhm, librarian at the Detroit Public Library, was announced as president, to succeed Dr. Andrew Keogh, Yale University librarian.

Other new officers are Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina librarian, first vice-president; Miss Charlotte Temple, Greenville (S. C.) public library, second vice-president, and Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee Public Library, treasurer. Carl H. Milam of Chicago remains secretary.

No decision was reached on the convention city for next year, but New Haven, Conn., is strongly mentioned.

At the final session the John Newbery medal for the most distinguished children's book produced in America during the preceding calendar year was presented to Miss Rachel Field.

Miss Field, who wrote "Hitty, Her First Hundred Years," received the medal from Miss Effie L. Power, chairman of the section for library work with children, of Cleveland, O., who explained that this is the first year the prize has been won by a woman; that "Hitty" is the first prize book with an American background; that it is the first prize book which has won two prizes within a year, "Hitty" having been included in the best 50 books of 1929 chosen by the Typographical Society of America. It was illustrated by Dorothy P. Lathrop.

Other speakers included Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and Everett Dean Martin, author and director of the Peoples' Institute, New York.

School and Public Libraries Compared

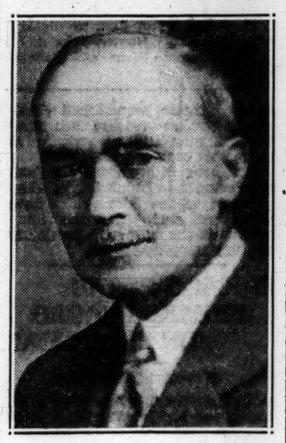
LOS ANGELES—"The school library, which is developing so rapidly, cannot take the place of work with children in the public library," declared Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, at the fourth and last general session of the American Library Association's convention June 28. His subject was, "The Social Significance of Library Work With Children."

"The social significance of library work with children lies largely in its preparation for a lifetime of happy association with books," Mr. Munn said. "Most men librarians appear to be satisfied to secure a trained children's librarian and then wash their hands of all ideas of children's work. Two years ago I went to a position in which I was forced to learn something of children's work myself. The more I observed, the more I was impressed with the social significance of that service."

The point that the children's librarian must be accorded salary recognition as a specialist was emphasized by the speaker. Figures from the American Library Association show that not only branch librarians but catalogueers and many assistants in branches receive higher average salaries than children's librarians, he explained.

Incoming and Outgoing Presidents of Librarians





Upper—Adam Strohm of Detroit Public Library. Lower (© Bachrach)—Andrew Keogh, Librarian of Yale University.

Albania Tenders Regrets to Italy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—Profuse regrets have been expressed by Albanian Ministers to the Italian authorities here in Rome and in Schkodra, for the assassination of an officer by Albanian soldiers in the chief city of northern Albania.

While these condolences and apologies accurately represent the attitude of the Tirana Government and King Zog toward Italy, whose friendship and coöperation they highly appreciate, still the crime itself is undoubtedly expressive of the bitter animosity which a great many Albanians feel toward Italians whose apparently ever-increasing domination over their country they deeply resent. The presence and authority of Italians are becoming more and more evident in the Albanian capital and other cities, while in Schkodra, the most important military center, there are so many Italian officers that some Albanians feel as though they were under foreign rule.

Such a situation in that part of the Balkans most devoted to personal freedom and for 1000 years accustomed to express discontent in direct action not unnaturally led to the shooting, but the incident is expected to have no serious international repercussions, though it will remind King Zog he must employ special tact if he wishes to continue to benefit from the aid of Albania's powerful friend and ally without causing his nation to feel that it is reduced to the status of a colony in the hands of foreign conquerors.

MARTIAL LAW RULES IN HONDURAN STATES

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Martial law prevailed June 30 in four departments along the Atlantic coast after its imposition June 29 by the Government to prevent and curb Communist celebrations.

Forty foreigners, said to be agitators, were arrested and deported when the military rule was made effective. Others were taken into custody and held, among them being the Nicaraquan leader, Robio Tejerino. President Colindres seemed to have widespread public support in the emergency.

WET OPPONENTS WARNED AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE

Colonel Callahan Declares Danger Comes From Men Like Morrow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A warning to the friends of true temperance against overconfidence was sounded by Col. Patrick Henry Callahan, chairman of the Central Coöperative Committee for Prohibition Enforcement, a national agency embracing all prohibition and temperance groups, at a dinner meeting here June 23 attended by Kentucky drys.

However, he declared his belief, and that of his fellow-committeemen, that the danger to the cause lay not in the emanations from the active wets, whom he termed "the ballyhoo crowd," but in such influences as represented by the type of man like Dwight Morrow, Republican candidate for Senator from New Jersey.

Communicating results of reports to the central committee, Mr. Callahan declared that the survey showed that the cause of the abolition of liquor and the forces supporting it were as strongly entrenched as ever, that the testimony of enemies of prohibition before Congressional committees had proved without effect, and that testimony of prohibition's friends had been of some value in the fight.

Quoting a statement issued by the central committee at Washington, Colonel Callahan said:

"The world's greatest and most intelligent democracy entered upon what was thought its final struggle with liquor, when a formal resolution to that effect was put in its Constitution. A minority of the people now declare that liquor has won and that the American nation should now confess defeat by repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. And liquor, with its former arrogance, wants all parties to acknowledge the fact and virtually to apologize for having dared to think otherwise.

"The battle has been going on for 10 years, and while liquor has received some influential reinforcements, the final outcome should never have been in doubt. The law is strong, the Constitution is strong, the churches are strong, and the people who have all along advocated this measure are as strong and as numerous. While all great reforms require time and education, they never go backward, and we can assure the American people liquor will not triumph in this, their death struggle."

The Kentuckians commended and agreed to coöperate with the Supporting Committee of One Thousand for the Eighteenth Amendment, a group of leading business and professional men and women of the State organized June 27 at Louisville. The committee is to use its efforts and influence in upholding and maintaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the cause of prohibition, and it was the sense of those present that the organization can readily show the benefits of the dry law here and have no difficulty in preserving the dry status of Kentucky.

GIRL AVIATOR JOINS 'OUTSIDE LOOP' CLUB

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Dorothy Hester, 19-year-old Portland aviation student of a year, is among the small group of fliers who have performed an outside loop. Miss Hester completed three out of five attempts at outside loops June 29, a feat, aviation experts here said, no other woman has attempted.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Gordon F. Mounce, Glendale aviator, June 30 laid claim to the world record for successive outside loops.

Observed by officials of the National Aeronautical Association, Mr. Mounce went aloft in a small biplane June 29 and made 22 successful outside loops, surpassing the record of 18 set by Tex Rankin at Portland, Ore., last year.

PACKET HONORS ON OHIO TAKEN BY TOM GREENE

(Continued from Page 1)

bend, however, and instantly a race was on.

The steamer Shotwell, in 1853, made Louisville from New Orleans in four days, nine hours and a fraction. The Moselle made St. Louis to Cincinnati in 1838 in two days, 16 hours. Leaving for a return race, the boiler "went up." Things culminated in the race of the Lee and Natchez in 1870, the Lee winning the 1278-mile trip, with stops, in three days, 18 hours and a fraction.

But rail competition began to force boats to shave costs and steamboat racing passed, until three years since. The 30-year-old Betsy Ann of the Cincinnati-Pittsburgh trade raced the modern Chris Greene of Cincinnati for supremacy in 1928, and lost by two lengths. Last year she raced Tom Greene, the sister ship, and lost again by a decision disputed by spectators. To give her a chance to retrieve lost laurels—the more that her owner rather fathered the revival of the racings—there was the race with Tom this year.

Runnymede Island Secured for Public

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Title deeds for land which secures for all time for public use not only the island of Runnymede itself, but also approaches on the bank of the River Thames to that famous site of the granting of England's historic charter of freedom, has been handed over to a national trust, thus consummating the efforts of a society which had long been collecting funds for this purpose.

Two thousand people on June 29 gathered on the island for the annual religious service commemorating the signing of Magna Charter. The King sent a message of congratulation and an address was given by Edward A. Fitzroy, Speaker of the House of Commons.

KIWANIAN DUTY OF LEADERSHIP GIVEN TO CLUBS

2500 Delegates Report at Annual Convention at Atlantic City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Solution of social problems depends on the appreciation of individual responsibility as citizens of society, Horace W. McDavid, of Decatur, Ill., president of Kiwanis International, declared here June 30 in his address opening the fourteenth annual convention of that organization.

The annual meeting is being held at the municipal auditorium, with 2500 delegates representing the 1876 clubs comprising the service organization in the United States and Canada. The sessions will continue through July 3.

"Just as laws cannot cure all the economic ills that beset the world," Mr. McDavid said, "so the laws in themselves cannot remedy our social problems. We must appreciate our responsibility as citizens of society to accomplish that.

"It requires no social prophet to see the great part which the aggressive service club can play. We need to remember that there never, in the history of the North American continent, was a greater need for the type of leadership that Kiwanis can give than today.

"Our big job is to find ourselves in the program and see the part we can play. May we realize that as individual Kiwanians and as individual clubs we are small, perhaps, yet we are a vital part in a great organization working in a great cause for the benefit of humanity."

In his report as international secretary of the organization, Fred C. W. Parker, of Chicago, declared that "where there is a serious lack of higher opportunities for leisure, it would seem that here is a real opportunity for Kiwanis leadership to initiate plans to meet the problem." Other recommendations concerned club development and expansion.

Mr. Parker pointed to the increasing membership of the organization today as indicative of its influence in civic affairs of the United States and Canada, and said that "Kiwanis now has 102,000 members with clubs in 1876 towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

"Kiwanis at the present time," said Mr. Parker, "has an organization structure that is sound, a leadership that is unusually devoted and efficient, and a membership that is stable. The objectives of Kiwanis, which have to do with underprivileged children, urban-rural relations, and citizenship, are a challenge in civic service and community betterment."

NEW ORDER ON FISH TARIFF

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury on June 27 issued orders that fish caught on high seas by alien residents of the United States may be brought into this country free of customs duties. The order was issued by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary, and rescinds orders under which duties would have to be paid.

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RABBIS ELECT OFFICERS AND ADJOURN FOR 1930

Influence of Brazil Over Jews Stressed in Last Day of Conference

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—"Brazil is destined to play an important part in the future of Jewry," declared Dr. Isaah Raffalovich, Rio de Janiero, Brazil, in an address on the conditions of Jewry and Judaism in South America at the Central Conference of American Rabbis, in its closing session June 29.

While neither repudiating nor indorsing the views of Rabbi Solomon Foster, Newark, N. J., expressed in his conference lecture, delivered June 27, the gathering voted the writer alone is responsible for the views expressed in that address.

Rabbi Foster in the conference lecture had said, "that Zionism with its nationalistic philosophy has increased anti-Semitism; has diverted funds that were needed in our American Jewish life, endangered our civic status and inspired rabbinic strategy and partisanship, and that Judaism and Christianity cannot possibly be reconciled."

President David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Tex., was re-elected with the following officers:

Honorary president, Rabbi David Philipson, Cincinnati; vice-president, Rabbi Morris Newfield, Birmingham, Ala.; treasurer, Rabbi Felix A. Levy, Chicago; recording secretary, Rabbi Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga.; corresponding secretary, Rabbi James G. Heller, Cincinnati.

Executive board, 1930-32, Rabbi Frederick K. Cohn, Omaha, Neb.; Rabbi Samuel M. Gup, Providence; Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, New York City; Rabbi Max Reichler, Brooklyn; Rabbi Jacob Singer, Chicago; Rabbi A. J. Feldman, Hartford.

Executive board representative to Hebrew Union College, Des Lefkowitz; board of governors, Hebrew Union College, Rabbi J. G. Heller, Rabbi William Rosenau, Baltimore, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, New York City; board of managers, Rabbi Sol L. Kory, Vicksburg, Miss., and Rabbi Albert G. Minda, Minneapolis.

The conference voted to appoint a committee to work with similar groups of other national bodies making a survey on alleged discrimination against Jewish workmen because of their religion.

KING OF JUGOSLAVIA PLEADS FOR UNITY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The Sokol festivities ended on June 29, the anniversary of the famous battle of Kossovo against the Turks in the fourteenth century. The King in an address before 50,000 people on the occasion of the presentation of colors invited Sokols to uphold Jugoslavia and Jugoslav ideals with all their might against any disruptive tendencies of local patriotism.

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Thomas G. Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Eduard Beneš, sent cordial telegrams on the occasion of the festivities. Great enthusiasm pervaded the whole town.

Funds to Colonies Given by Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, addressing the Colonial Conference here June 27, said the British Government intended to put the widest possible interpretation upon "colonial development" for which it is providing funds.

He was confident that the expenditure that is being incurred by the British taxpayer for this object would tend to relieve the economic position in Great Britain, besides developing the prosperity of the colonial empire. But he claimed emphatically that the benefits conferred were mutual.

The funds he referred to were described in a subsequent statement by Sir Basil Blackett. During the first 11 months projects put forward by colonial administrations have been approved costing £6,500,000. Of this total Great Britain finds £1,725,000, of which more than one-half takes the form of free grants either of capital or interest. Further schemes costing £5,000,000 are under consideration. The main object of the funds is to make the colonial territories more productive for future generations.

Southwest Africa Faced With Deficit

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Southwest Africa, according to a statement made June 27 to the League of Nations Mandates Commission by the South African High Commissioner in London, is passing through a period of great stress.

The country is experiencing a drought such as has not previously been known since the Union Government has administered the mandate, and as a result the administration is faced with a deficit in its budget for the current year, although fresh taxation is being contemplated. Both European and native inhabitants, said the High Commissioner, are facing the situation with courage, while the Government on its part is doing everything in its power and has undertaken many measures of relief.

RUMANIA PLANS TO PROTECT JEWS

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol II told a delegation of Rabbis and Jewish members of Parliament June 28 that he soon would issue an ordinance, prohibiting anti-semitic agitation.

Rumanian Jews long have complained of persecutions and frequently sought protection from previous administrations.

Special Session Urged on Hoover; Pact Is Styled 'British Victory'

(Continued from Page 1)

sidered beneath the dignity of the President to report in person to the Senate and the people his proceedings and what he deemed his accomplishment. The plenipotentiaries of the United States at that conference, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge and Oscar Underwood, not only conceived it to be their duty, but it was their pleasure at length and in detail to file an elaborate explanation as a public document. Within the past few days, Canada's representative has filed with his Government and printed for the public, an account of his stewardship at the recent London conference.

"But singularly enough, the London treaty is given to the Senate by the President with only the formal lines of transmission: no representatives of our country, save in their incomplete testimony before the committee of the Senate, have indulged in any recital of their activities; members of the Senate, who were plenipotentiaries in the making, are now Senators in the ratification, aside from recent radio addresses, have not been heard in detail upon the pact, and finally the Foreign Relations Committee in reporting the treaty favorably does it without one word of comment, explanation, or elucidation.

"The treaty comes upon the floor, therefore, the mere barren document executed at London, with the printed hearings, of course, that have been held, without detailed report or explanation, but with what, doubtless, in the opinion of its advocates may be much more important—the mute votes of the majority members of the Foreign Relations Committee. . . .

"The very crux of one of the controversies over the London treaty is this right of the United States to build within the tonnage provided suitable ships for the United States. The right is demanded by some of us. It is denied by Great Britain. In the London treaty Great Britain prevails.

1927 Geneva Conference

"At the Geneva conference in 1927 our delegation, acting under the instructions of President Coolidge, refused to yield the right of the United States to build within the tonnage limitation the type of cruiser which we needed, and upon that issue the conference failed. We declined to yield either to the demand of Great Britain that we build the kind of cruiser for the United States that Great Britain insisted we should build. . . .

"The controversy at Geneva was a conflict between the naval policy of Great Britain and the naval policy of the United States. On the one hand Great Britain insisted upon the division of cruisers into two categories and refused absolutely to permit the United States to build, within the tonnage limitation allowed, such cruisers as the United States desired. The United States demanded this right, which it readily accorded to Great Britain. Great Britain demanded the right to direct what we should do. Great Britain failed at Geneva. Great Great Britain won at London.

"It becomes important to keep in mind this situation: One American administration, one set of American representatives, and the American Navy, with few exceptions, insisted upon the American policy at Geneva, always according exactly the same right that we claimed to Great Britain. Another set of representatives, another administration, but the navy still protesting, scrapped the American policy at London and accepted for the American Navy what Great Britain has insisted America must accept.

"Exactly when it was determined that we should forget the American policy is shrouded in mystery, because the Foreign Relations Committee, the American Senate and the American people are denied the papers, the documents and communications relating to the London conference.

"After the ratification of the Washington Treaty, when the American people began to take stock of what had been done, when our so-called statesmen had dropped from the clouds, where they had been singing pæans of praise to peace, and when sanity returned to those who give an occasional thought to their nation's future, it was found that none of the things so fondly hoped for, and which our people had been told had been accomplished in a sanctified atmosphere, had really happened."

Ramsay MacDonald Quoted

The cry of parity from a finally disillusioned people was the result, according to the report, which continues:

"In 1929 no administration could withstand the insistence of a people who felt themselves outraged by the results of the Washington conference, and so in the preliminary negotiations of the London treaty, according to the press (we are denied any knowledge of exactly what transpired), those representing the United States Government insisted upon parity between our navy and that of Great Britain.

"When Prime Minister MacDonald spoke so charmingly and eloquently to the United States Senate he said in the course of his delightful speech:

"'What is all this bother about parity? Parity? Take it without reserve, heaped up and flowing over.'

"The boast most often heard by the sponsors of the London treaty is that finally it has given to us parity. We fondly imagined we had obtained it in 1922, but the advocates of the London treaty, in rather contemptuous repudiation of the 1922 agreement, plead now in behalf of the treaty before us that, notwithstanding we were either mistaken or deceived at Washington, the wrong has been righted at London, and that finally, by the gracious permission of Japan and Great Britain, the United States is accorded the parity that we desired. Unfortunately this is not so.

"Under the London treaty the disparity in numbers (of battleships as fixed by the Washington treaty) is rectified through the scrapping of five British and three American battleships. The disparity in the total tonnage of remaining battleships, however, is not fully corrected, since after all scrapping is completed the British will still have a surplus of about 25,000 tons of battleships more than America. This surplus is nearly equivalent to one battleship. Thus there still remains a disparity of battleships in total tonnage.

"The further disparity of battleship power under the London treaty, incident to the British possessing the new and modern battleships Rodney and Nelson, is much more marked. Admiral Leahy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, whose testimony not even the proponents of the treaty question, said before the committee that by virtue of these two ships alone the British are given 'a very marked superiority' over our battleship fleet.

"It is obvious that the more nearly the two fleets are scrapped down to the Rodney and Nelson the greater will become the relative superiority of British battleship power over us."

Pointing to testimony that $118,000,000 will be the ultimate cost to modernize all American battleships, the report says:

U. S. "Existing Deficiency"

"According to the testimony, a new battleship would cost approximately $39,000,000. Hence we could match the Rodney and Nelson and make up our existing deficiency in battleship strength, which cannot be done by modernization, by building two ships like the Rodney and Nelson with the money which it is proposed to spend for modernization.

"We speak of this question of modernization because it is one of the boasted 'permissions' which our delegates to London say they have obtained from Great Britain. It must be kept in mind that our representatives at London, realizing our inferiority in battleships, demanded in writing in the first proposal they made, the right to construct a ship like the Rodney and Nelson. Instantly, Great Britain refused, and with the refusal of Great Britain the suggestion ended, but the advocates of the treaty who appeared before the committees laid great stress upon the fact that they succeeded in obtaining from Great Britain the right of modernization, and this, those who testified asserted to have been a marvelous victory. We already had that right, and when Great Britain accorded it to our representatives at London they accorded us something that was already ours, and which our State Department had ruled was ours. Of course, we were not permitted to build a battleship, which would give us parity with Great Britain, but we were permitted to exercise what had already been decided was our right. The exercise of this modernization program Great Britain knew, just as we now know, will leave us in battleship power still inferior.

"We are denied the full information which would enable us to speak authoritatively from the documents; but from the information which has come to us—information we believe to be accurate and reliable—we think we are justified in stating that, at the Rapidan, Mr. MacDonald committed himself to our building a new battleship. The Prime Minister of Great Britain, however, must reckon with the British Admiralty, whose views on naval matters in Great Britain are practically supreme; and doubtless the British Admiralty (how different is our treatment of our naval officers and experts) decreed we could not have a new battleship, and, of course, that ended the matter."

JEWEL TEA SALES LESS

Sales of Jewel Tea Company for the four weeks ended June 14 totaled $1,136,040, a decrease of 9.1 per cent from the corresponding four weeks last year. Sales for the first 24 weeks this year totaled $7,341,980, a decrease of 3.6 per cent.

NONSTOP FLIGHT TO BERMUDA AND RETURN IS MADE

R. Q. Williams in Transatlantic Plane Columbia Does It in 17 Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Using the transatlantic monoplane Columbia, a round trip nonstop flight to Bermuda was made on June 29 by Roger Q. Williams and Errol Boyd, with Harry Connor as navigator, in 17 hours and 1 minute.

The plane felt New York soon after 5 a. m., daylight time, and arrived over Hamilton, Bermuda, at 2:30 p. m., in a tropical squall, and circled twice over the head of a cheering crowd looking for a landing field.

It seemed for a time, Mr. Williams said, that it would be necessary to land, as the rain got at the magneto, and the engine began to skip. Finding no landing place and the rain continuing unabated he headed out to sea, as he says, "because there was nothing else to do. A few miles out the rain stopped, the sky cleared and the old motor started doing its stuff again, so we came home."

And thus has the Sunday excursion from New York to Bermuda become a fact, and week-ending at Hamilton by Manhattanites may at no distant time become a commonplace.

The Columbia's tanks contained fuel for nearly 1000 more miles of flying when landing was made and the fliers declared that apart from the few minutes when they hovered over Bermuda they had no concern during the trip.

"Just a little nonstop flight from Roosevelt to Curtiss Field, taking in Bermuda on the way," one of them declared, and the others agreed.

Harry Connor, the navigator, declared that in his opinion the trip proved a commercial air line between New York and Bermuda is feasible. "If we could get the money we would start one tomorrow," he declared. "We set a direct course for Bermuda, and we reached it without difficulty. On our return we set our course to carry us over the lines of Fort St. George and Bermuda, and we found them at the exact place in the ship lane that we had expected to. Then we set a direct course for Ambrose Light and later for Roosevelt Field and found them without trouble."

When over Hamilton they dropped a mail bag containing a message with instructions to cable it to Dr. James H. Kimball at the Weather Bureau, New York. He received the message, congratulating him on the accuracy of his weather forecast, when the plane was 100 miles on its return journey.

The plane was not equipped with pontoons or radio, and the only news during its flight except word from Hamilton, came from two steamers.

GRECO-TURKISH PACT RATIFIED BY GREECE

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—The Greek Senate unanimously ratified the Greco-Turkish agreement June 28, after a speech by the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, in which he expressed optimism with regard to other negotiations with Turkey with one exception.

This had to do with naval parity between the two nations.

Legge Seeks to Unite All Farm Groups

WASHINGTON (AP)—Striking a new note in agricultural coöperation, Chairman Legge of the Farm Board suggested bringing all national farm organizations "under the same roof" in an address radiocast June 28 from Washington.

He said a natural difference of opinion sometimes existed between the different groups but said collectively they could accomplish results much more quickly and to better effect.

The chairman's address stressed the view that as the end of the first year's operation of the Farm Board approached it became more and more apparent that organization is the fundamental step in the solution of the agricultural problem.

The chairman insisted there is really no reason why farmers should not go further in collective marketing than organizations of any privately operated industry.

The great advantage that comes to farmers who mass large units of products, he said, is the better bargaining power thus attained than when they come to market by the thousands, each selling his own crop and competing with other individuals. Even an untrained group of farmers, he said, can market collectively to better advantage than the private agency which has no control over the flow of the commodity but takes the product as it comes.

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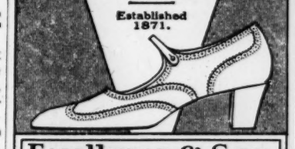
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YANKEES STAY EVEN WITH A'S

Champions Still at Top of League, However—Boston Moves Up

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	45	25	.643
New York	41	25	.621
Washington	41	25	.621
Cleveland	34	34	.500
Detroit	29	40	.420
St. Louis	29	40	.420
Boston	26	41	.388
Chicago	24	39	.381

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.
New York 13, Cleveland 1.
New York 14, Cleveland 1.
Washington 12, Detroit 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 10, Chicago 6.
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
New York 7, Cleveland 6.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 6, Washington 3.

Philadelphia had a very successful week in the American League race. It won seven contests out of the nine played, to stay ahead of the New York Yankees, who are in second place. Connie Mack has his boys playing championship ball at the present time and it does not look as if they are going to surrender the lead for a while at least. The veteran Jack Quinn was the pitching star during the seven days when he won two games as a relief pitcher, both against the St. Louis Browns. The other pitching assignments were divided equally, Grove, Mahaffey, Earnshaw, Rommell and Shores each winning one game. The A's have been hitting well and in only three contests did they fail to drive out at least 10 safe hits. Records show that 59 runs were scored, 102 hits, 23 doubles, four triples, and 13 home runs being included. The batting of Jimmy Foxx has had much to do with his team's fine record, while Cochrane and Simmons have also been giving good accounts of themselves at the plate.

Yanks Hit Hard

New York, in a tie for second place, also had a good week. Bob Shawkey's boys won seven games in nine played, to keep pace with the leading Athletics. Those Yankees have begun to hit and there isn't any mistake about it either. Babe Ruth, of course, has been the batting star and when he hits they all hit. Henry Johnson and Charlie Ruffing did the best pitching, when they each won two games. Wells, Pennock and Sherid were the other winning boxmen. Unofficial averages show that New York batters hit safely 127 times, to score 96 runs, a fine record. The hits consisted of 15 doubles, 12 triples and 17 home runs. The team fielding was not of the best, however, as 13 errors were made.

Washington had a very impressive record during the week and is now tied for second position with the Yankees. Walter Johnson's boys won seven straight games from the first of the week on, only to lose on the last day to the St. Louis Browns. The Senators' pitching has been excellent, while their batting has come in the pinches. Marberry, Hadley and Crowder each won two contests in the seven days, with Brown winning the other. Eighteen doubles, nine triples and two home runs were included in the total of 98 hits, to send 65 runs across the plate. Nine errors were made by Washington players.

Cleveland held onto fourth place although it made about the poorest showing of any team in the league. One game won in nine played is the record made by the Indians, Walter Miller being the only winning pitcher. Pitching has kept Manager Peckinpaugh's boys from keeping pace with the leaders, although their batting has been fairly good. If better support is not received from the box before long, Cleveland will be down in the second division.

Tigers, Browns Tie

Detroit is in a tie at the top of the last four clubs, although winning only two contests during the seven days. Herring and Hogsett each took one game from the Red Sox in the series in Boston. The Tigers have been in a batting slump most of the time, and when their players did produce punch at the plate, the pitchers would not come through.

The St. Louis Browns won three contests to stay even with the Tigers at the top of the second division. Collins, Coffman and Stewart were the winning pitchers, the first named holding the Yankees, the second winning from the Athletics and the last named taking the Senators.

Boston left last place in the race during the week by winning five games in eight played. Danny MacFayden and Hod Lisenbee each took two contests, with Gaston being the winner on the other occasion. Manager Wagner has been given about the best pitching in the league in recent games and if it is continued, the Boston club will stay out of the cellar position. Chicago won only two games and went back into last place. The club is in a batting slump while the pitchers have not come through.

MISSES CHASE AND CRUICKSHANK WIN

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Josephine N. Cruickshank '30, University of California, and Dorrance H. Chase '32 captured the second annual intercollegiate invitation tennis doubles tournament for girls held on grass at the Longwood Cricket Club here June 28. The winners defeated Marjorie L. Sachs '32, Radcliffe College, and Fanny C. Curtis '30, Smith College, after a three-set battle scored at 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. Last year Miss Cruickshank paired with Marjorie K. Gladman of the University of Southern California to win the doubles title.

The Californian's play featured the doubles final. She was able to make many remarkable gets, thus giving her partner more confidence. The second set went to Miss Sachs and Miss Curtis after extra games. Miss Sachs made points off her powerful forearm driving, but could not cope with the experience of Miss Cruickshank in the final set. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT FOR GIRLS
DOUBLES—Final Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank '30, University of California, and Dorrance H. Chase '32, Simmons College, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs '32, Radcliffe College, and Fanny C. Curtis '31, Smith College, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

FARRELL WINS N. Y. OPEN

HARRISON, N. Y. (AP)—Johnny Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., former United States open champion, won the New York State open golf title June 28 with a 72-hole total of 288. Farrell put together rounds of 68—73 to lead the field by two strokes in the first 36 holes June 27 and then added a 74 and a 73 June 28 to win the title by two strokes. Wiffy Cox of Brooklyn was runner-up with 290, a stroke ahead of the defending champion, Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn.

COHN WINS CHICAGO TITLE

CHICAGO (AP)—Jay Cohn of Santa Monico, Calif., United States boys' tennis champion, added another title to his string June 28 by defeating Jack Lynch, Chicago, for the Chicago boys' title, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Fine Response by Australian Eleven

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LORDS GROUND, LONDON—Australia's magnificent response here June 28 to England's first-innings score 425 runs—the visitors made 404 for the loss of only two wickets—has made victory for England appear improbable, a win for the tourists distinctly possible and a draw most likely in the second test match of the present series watched Saturday by King George and a big crowd of his loyal subjects.

The dramatic change that has come so rapidly over the game, causing a slump in England's hopes and demanding a readjustment of perspective with regard to the Australians' capabilities, is very typical of cricket's "glorious uncertainty." The big batting performance by England on Friday had put the mother country in what, without undue optimism, could be described as likely to be a winning position—now England must fight hard to avoid defeat and Australia can bat to orders either to win or play out time in the second innings.

The changes in England's team from the side that was victorious by 93 runs at Nottingham in the opening test earlier this month have mainly affected the bowling, which on Saturday proved quite inadequate against the Australians' amazing batsmanship. "Great" is a much abused word in connection with sport; but it can be applied without a trace of exaggeration to the invaders' merciless performance.

Bat Cautiously at First

W. M. Woodfull, captain, and W. H. Ponsford, former holder of the world's record for a single individual innings in first-class cricket, began Saturday morning with justifiable caution and made the spectators discuss the probability of the tourists playing for a draw even at this early stage of battle; but, as the pair settled down, the rate of run-getting increased and when the first wicket fell with Ponsford caught by W. R. Hammond off J. C. White for 81, Australia's total stood 162 for one wicket.

Donald G. Bradman, who followed Ponsford, played in a manner that was a sheer joy to watch from the time he hit the first of 17 boundaries to the time he walked back into the pavilion at the close of play with 155, not out, standing against his name. This young genius who already ranks alongside the great W. G. Grace and J. B. Hobbs as a cricketer in a class apart, subdued England's bowling completely with a llimitless repertoire of strokes. It was such an amazing exhibition of fluent batting that even the fervent English supporters were charmed by it. Bradman's brilliance naturally took some limelight off Woodfull's sterling display which ended with his being stumped by the ever-vigilant George Duckworth off R. W. V. Robins for 155.

When this occurred Woodfull and Bradman had put on 231 for the second wicket—only four runs fewer than the record for Australian test match partnership for a second wicket made by Woodfull and C. G. Macartney at Leeds in 1926.

A Real Captain's Innings

Woodfull's was a real captain's innings. He played with restraint and did not make a faulty hit the whole time. Thirty-six of his runs came from boundaries. So with only two wickets down and Bradman and A. F. Kippax, not out at 155 and 7 respectively, the Australians had a grand opportunity of setting up fresh records. Their 404 is only 17 short of the highest score ever made by Australia on the Lords Ground, which is the headquarters of cricket—that was by Joseph Darling's team in 1899—and the biggest innings ever registered by Australia in England is 531 made at the Oval in 1884. England's highest innings on home soil is 576, also at the Oval in 1899.

The tourists' big score at the close of play brought under discussion the possibility of test-match records made in Australia being bettered for it was obviously not out of the question for the tourists to pass 600, which is the highest ever made by Australia "Down under"—at Melbourne in the season of 1924-25—or even 636 by England at Sydney in 1928-29, which stands as the biggest total ever known in test-match cricket.

Dunlap, 5 Down, Rallies to Win

OAKMONT, Pa. (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr. '31, was only a Princeton University student before the final June 28, but afterward he was considered a super golfer, coming from behind in one of the most brilliant rallies in any first grade competition to win the United States intercollegiate golf championship, here. He defeated Lawrence F. Moller '31, University of Notre Dame, 5 and 4.

After the little blonde, East Orange, N. J., youth had been on the defensive all day against the steady golf of Moller, a student in architectural engineering, he rose in his might in the afternoon to win seven straight holes and change his status from 5 down to 2 up.

After that he was never headed. Moller, a stocky, serious lad from Quincy, Ill., refused to give up, but he could not stand up against the barrage of 3s and 4s laid down by the Tiger.

Dunlap went to luncheon 4 down after the first 18 holes of the 36-hole match. Starting in the afternoon round he lost the nineteenth with a 7 against Moller's par 5.

For the last 13 holes in the afternoon, Dunlap was three strokes under par on one of the most exacting golf courses in existence. He had four birdies, eight pars and was over par on two holes. From the twentieth to the twenty-sixth holes, inclusive, the slight Princeton youth was four under 4s.

Dunlap and Moller tied at 153 for the 36 holes of the qualifying round and it was agreed that the medal would go to the player who was leading after the first 18 holes June 28. As Moller was 4 up at that stage, he divided the honors of the competition with Dunlap. The summary:

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

George T. Dunlap Jr. '31, Princeton University, defeated Lawrence F. Moller '31, University of Notre Dame, 5 and 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	48	35	.578
Sacramento	45	38	.542
Oakland	46	39	.541
San Francisco	45	40	.529
Hollywood	43	42	.506
Missions	42	42	.500
Seattle	35	50	.412
Portland	33	51	.393

RESULTS SATURDAY

Hollywood 7, Sacramento 6.
Los Angeles 9, Seattle 0.
Oakland 8, Missions 4.
Portland 5, San Francisco 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Hollywood 5, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 6.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 5.
Los Angeles 2, Seattle 1.
Oakland 8, Missions 1.
Missions 3, Oakland 1.
Portland 11, San Francisco 6.
San Francisco 8, Portland 6.

ANNOUNCE DATE OF TOURNEY

NEW YORK—The United States championship of golf club champions' tournament will be held at St. Augustine from Feb. 3 to 7 next year, it was announced here by the tournament committee. The event, which will be for the Walter J. Travis Trophy, has attracted ever-increasing entries each year, making a qualifying round necessary. Eighteen-hole matches will be played until the final, which will be a 36-hole affair.

ROBB McCRARY WINS AGAIN

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Des Moines's "Fightin' Scot," as Robb McCrary is known, is trans-Mississippi golf champion for the second year in succession. He forced wee Jimmy Manion of St. Louis out of the picture at the thirty-first hole June 28, winning the final match, by 6 and 5.

RECORDS FALL IN Y.M.C.A. MEET

Boston Easily Retains Track and Field Championship Title

UNITED STATES Y. M. C. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET STANDING

Team	Pts.
Boston	55
Brooklyn	26
Detroit Central	21
Lynn	20½
Toronto	17
Fisher Branch, Detroit	10
Brockton	7
Melrose	7
Providence	5
Jersey City	4½
Pawtucket	3

Nine new records were established in the second annual United States Young Men's Christian Association track and field championship meet, which was won by Boston at Tech Field, June 28. Referee William J. Bingham allowed nine marks and five others were not allowed because of conditions.

Boston won the title in Brooklyn last year and totaled 55 points to retain the honor this year. Second to the Boston team came Brooklyn with 26 points, while Detroit Central scored 21. Lynn, with 20½, Toronto, with 17, and Fisher Branch of Detroit, with 10, were the other leading scorers.

Detroit furnished the outstanding performers, one of them being Arthur Scott, a sprinter, who ran the century in 9 4-5s. and the 220 in 21 4-5s., both being record marks, but they were not allowed because of the wind. The other Detroiter was Randolph B. Munroe, who won the mile in 4m. 30 3-5s., and the half-mile in 2m. 1 3-5s., and both marks were new records.

The other records were made in the pole vault, discus throw, 440, mile walk, two-mile run, 12-pound shotput and the relay race. George Martin of Boston won the pole vault with 12ft. 6in., while C. W. Mahnken of Brooklyn tossed the discus 126ft. 3in. to a new record.

Francis Shea of Lynn ran the quarter mile in the new time of 50 2-5s., while a Brockton representative, Gus Barbato, won the two-mile run in 10m. Harold Pecora of Brooklyn won the mile walk in 7m. 6 2-5s., while the Brooklyn relay team traveled to a new mile mark of 3m. 33 3-5s. The other record was created in the 12-pound shot when Tony Geniawicz of Lynn tossed the ball 51ft. 2½in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Arthur Scott, Detroit Central; W. Christie, Toronto, second; Dan D'Auria, Brooklyn, third; Kenton Farrell, Brockton, fourth. Time—9 4-5s. (record not allowed).

220-Yard Dash—Won by Arthur Scott, Detroit Central; W. Christie, Toronto, second; George Wick, Brooklyn, third; Kenton Farrell, Brockton, fourth. Time—21 4-5s. (record not allowed).

440-Yard Dash—Won by Francis Shea, Lynn; W. J. Hanson, Boston, second; Albert Kobel, Boston, third; G. Ryrie, Toronto Central, fourth. Time—50 2-5s. (new record).

880-Yard Run—Won by R. B. Munroe, Fisher Branch, Detroit; R. F. Brown, Brooklyn, second; Allen Fiske, Boston, third; Walter Matthews, Pawtucket, fourth. Time—2m. 1 3-5s. (new record).

One-Mile Run—Won by R. B. Munroe, Fisher Branch, Detroit; Russell Jellison, Boston, second; Karl Rietz, Toronto, third; Rudolph Schaffer, Detroit Central, fourth. Time—4m. 30 3-5s. (new record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by Gus Barbato, Brockton; Harold Pierce, Jersey City, second; Russell Jellison, Boston, third; C. Harry Pihl, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—10m. (new record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Axel Reidell, Boston; William Pierdon, Toronto, second; D. P. Felt, Melrose, third; E. D. McKenzie, Boston, fourth. Time—15 4-5s. (record not allowed).

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by D. P. Felt, Melrose; Alex Reidell, Boston, second; Marshall McAnern, Boston, third; William Pierdon, Toronto, fourth. Time—25s. (record not allowed).

One-Mile Walk—Won by Harold Pecora, Brooklyn; H. C. Clark, Boston, second; J. Semple, Lynn, third; J. B. Hurley, Providence, fourth. Time—7m. 6 2-5s. (new record).

One-Mile Relay—Won by Brooklyn (Edward Roberts, Robert Wick, Thomas Nunnally, W. F. Enos); Boston, second; Toronto, third; Lynn, fourth. Time—3m. 33 3-5s. (new record).

Running High Jump—John Morely and Almon Morang, Boston, tied for first, 5ft. 11¼in. (Morely won toss); Theodore Hanford, Jersey City, and N. Cody, Lynn, tied for third at 5ft. 9¼in. (Hanford won toss).

Running Broad Jump—Won by Kenneth White, Lynn, 22ft. 3½in.; James Felt, Boston, second, 21ft. 8¾in.; Almon Morang, Boston, third, 21ft. 7in.; V. P. Ganong, Brooklyn, fourth, 21ft. ¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by George Martin, Boston, 12ft. 6in. (new record); J. E. Buananno, Providence, second, 12ft. 3in.; William Pierdon, Toronto, third, 11ft. 6in.; Thomas Glavin, Providence, fourth, 11ft.

12-Pound Shotput—Won by Tony Geniawicz, Lynn, 51ft. 2½in. (new record); N. Turashoff, Detroit Central, second, 49ft. 10in.; C. W. Mahnken, Brooklyn, third, 47ft. 1in.; H. Niblock, Lynn, fourth, 46ft. 1½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Algot Forsberg, Boston, 181ft. 7in. (record not allowed); N. Turashoff, Detroit Central, second, 162ft. 1in.; Frederick Fisher, Pawtucket, third, 162ft.; Gilbert Bourgquist, Detroit Central, fourth, 154ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by C. W. Mahnken, Brooklyn, 126ft. 3in. (new record); Gilbert Bourgquist, Detroit Central, second, 121ft 4in.; J. J. Matukus, Boston, third, 115ft. 10in.; Algot Forsberg, Boston, fourth, 112ft. 10in.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	45	30	.600
Baltimore	44	30	.595
Toronto	42	35	.545
Montreal	39	33	.542
Buffalo	35	38	.479
Jersey City	33	41	.446
Newark	30	42	.417
Reading	27	46	.370

RESULTS SATURDAY

Baltimore 12, Newark 2.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.
Montreal 6, Toronto 3.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 10, Buffalo 5.
Reading 17, Jersey City 16.
Jersey City 5, Reading 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Jersey City 5, Reading 2.
Jersey City 1, Reading 0.
Baltimore 15, Newark 5.
Newark 9, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 12, Buffalo 4.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 4.
Toronto 11, Montreal 10.
Toronto 5, Montreal 3.

ILLINOIS TENNIS FINALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the final for the Illinois state tennis championship singles crown, a title for which international stars have competed in previous seasons, George O'Connell defeated George Jennings at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club here June 29. The strictly local final was decided by a score of 6—4, 6—0, 0—6, 6—4. Charles Garland and Lucius Williams won the doubles, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2, from Leonard and Charles Lejeck. Miss Catherine Wolfe of Indianapolis defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati, 7—5, 6—4, for women's singles honors. Miss Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman of Cincinnati won the women's doubles, defeating Miss Wolfe and Miss Eugenia Sampson, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—3. Karl Kamrath of Austin, Tex., defeated Earl Bossong of Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2, for the junior title.

Westbury Cup Won by Aiken Polo Four

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY—The main early season polo tournament of the Meadow Brook Club, the annual contest for the Third Westbury Challenge Cups, was brought to its conclusion over the week-end, and two matches for the Meadow Brook Cups were played, between the Meadow Brook Fields and Sands Point.

The Aiken players, winners last year, with a slightly changed lineup, were once more the Westbury Cup victors. They encountered the Shelburne four in the finals on Saturday, played on International Field, and easily defeated the elder combination by a score of 13 to 7. This match, like all others in that tourney, was played without handicaps.

Elbridge T. Gerry, of Harvard, and J. P. Mills and J. C. Rathborne, of Yale, were the former members of the team, while Robert L. Gerry Jr., the younger brother of the No. 1, who is to enter Harvard this fall, completed the team. J. Watson Webb, the veteran internationalist left hander, was a tower of strength on the Shelburne four, which has two legs on the trophy, and would have won it outright if victorious. But the combination play of the youngsters, with J. P. Mills scintillant on attack, and Rathborne equally effective at back, proved effective, when a brilliant fourth period brought five goals to Aiken, a margin which they held to the end of the game, in spite of every effort of young Rigan McKinney at No. 1 for Shelburne. The summary:

AIKEN	SHELBURNE
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	Rigan McKinney
No. 2—J. P. Mills	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 3—R. L. Gerry Jr.	J. W. Webb
Back—J. C. Rathborne	N. S. Talbott

Score—Aiken 12, Shelburne 7. Goals—Mills 6, E. T. Gerry 4, Rathborne 2 for Aiken; McKinney 4, H. E. Talbott 2, Webb for Shelburne. Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White and W. T. P. Hazard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

The other Saturday game, a second-round contest in the handicap series for the Meadow Brook Cups, the United States Army four, reinforced by the addition of Lieut. Peter P. Rodes, just managed to defeat the Meadow Brook Freebooters, led by F. W. C. Guest, after four minutes of overtime, 13 to 12. The Freebooters had a handicap of five. One of the goals for the Army came from an accidental shot by F. Winston C. Guest, who knocked the ball between his own goal posts in attempting a clearing shot. This places the winners in the semifinals. The summary:

UNITED STATES ARMY	MEADOW BROOK FREEBOOTERS
No. 1—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson	Townsend Martin
No. 2—Capt. N. W. Kiefer	F. W. C. Guest
No. 3—Capt. P. P. Rodes	H. W. Shaffer
Back—Lieut. McDowell Jones	Raymond Guest

Score—United States Army 13, Freebooters 12. Goals—Kiefer 5, Wilkinson 3, Rodes 2, Jones 2, F. Guest (accidentally) for Army; R. Guest 3, F. Guest 2, Shaffer 2, by handicap 5 for Freebooters. Referee—F. S. Allen. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers and 4m. overtime.

The second Meadow Brook Cup contest, in the first round, was played June 29 on the Sands Point Field at Port Washington, and resulted in an easy victory for the Eastcott four, in a very poorly played contest, in which neither team showed high class polo. The father, Earle W. Hopping, playing for the winners, far outshone his son, who was the star player for the Sands Point team, and with careful defense play and clever feeding of his forwards, brought victory to Eastcott by a score of 10 to 7. The winners were in receipt of a handicap of one, but never needed it. There was much fouling, and four of the loser's goals came on free hits, while Eastcott also scored one in that manner. The summary:

EASTCOTT	SANDS POINT
No. 1—Thomas Ewing, Jr.	W. L. Van Alen
No. 2—C. R. Harrison	W. A. Harriman
No. 3—E. W. Hopping	E. A. S. Hopping
Back—Dr. J. D. Richards	A. C. Schwartz

Score—Eastcott 10, Sands Point 7. Goals—Ewing 5, Harrison 2, E. W. Hopping 2, by handicap 1, for Eastcott; Earle A. S. Hopping 5, Harriman 2, Schwartz for Sands Point. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

CAYUGA SPEEDS UP

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lightened by the removal of nearly half a ton of lead, Cayuga, eight-meter yacht sailed by W. V. Castle, proved too much for other members of the Rochester Yacht Club's fleet June 28, scoring two victories in the trials to select a Canada's Cup defender. Conewago, the Olin J. Stephens designed craft, was second in both six-mile races, while Thisbe finished third each time. Both races were sailed in a fluky light breeze that found the craft continually changing positions.

CAMBRIDGE GOLFERS ARRIVE

NEW YORK (AP)—A team of golf players from Cambridge University arrived for an American tour aboard the liner Caronia June 29. The English squad, composed of Henry C. Longhurst, captain; Walter H. Bermingham, William Bond, Walter C. Carr, William M. Fish, Charles H. Hill, Norman Keith, Horton Row, Eric M. Smith and G. Michael Turner, will play the University of Pennsylvania June 30 and a Harvard team on July 5.

NORSEMAN TAKES LEAD

TORONTO, Ont.—Norseman, all-Canadian designed and built contender for selection as Royal Canadian Yacht Club's challenger for the Canada's Cup, went into the lead in scoring by taking a first and second in two races over the week-end. Quest, Fife-designed entry, was the other winner. Vision, the Nicholson boat, took a second and third, with Quest third in her losing joust.

GERMAN YACHT MICHL WINS

KIEL, Ger. (AP)—The German yacht Michl June 28 won the final race for the Mrs. Hovey Trophy. She also clinched the trophy of the German Sailing Club for the highest number of points scored in the competition. The Oriole, leader of the American contingent of three boats, finished second, with the Seawing fifth and Yankee, sixth.

HINES AND BEAVER WIN

ANNISTON, Ala. (AP)—Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., and "Judge" Beaver of Gainesville, Ga., June 28 won the Cotton States senior tennis doubles championship by defeating Jack Mooney and George Boynton of Atlanta, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2.

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Chicago Cubs Now Leading National League Race—Sutter Wins College Title

SUTTER WINS SINGLES TITLE

Defeats Julius Seligson by Volleying and Playing the Net

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Clifford S. Sutter '31 of Tulane University, New Orleans, succeeded another representative of a southern college, R. Berkeley Bell, University of Texas, as the United States Intercollegiate tennis champion, June 28 at the Merion Cricket Club, when he defeated Julius Seligson '30 of Lehigh University, in the final round of the 1930 tourney, in a four-set match, scored at 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

The doubles championship, won last year by B. F. Gordrakoff and A. B. Kussman of Occidental, went to the University of California, when Dolf E. Muehleisen '30, who was put out in the semifinal round of the singles, by Seligson and Albert G. Muench '31, defeated a team from the University of Oregon, Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood, in another hard-fought battle, 6—3, 6—2, 12—14, 7—5.

The singles finalists had met in the final round of the eastern intercollegiates the preceding Saturday, when Seligson had defeated the southerner after a five-set battle, and there is no doubt that the experience gained then was really responsible for the victory of Sutter in the greater event. He had found that the only way to hold his own with the New York player was to force his way to the net and use his volleying ability to meet the sharpshooting tactics from backcourt which Seligson uses against such methods.

He was also aware that this must be done persistently, no matter how often Seligson succeeded in scoring placements on lobs or line scraping passing placements. So, when he found himself trailing at 2—5 in the fourth set, Sutter blazed his way to victory with the most brilliant series of volleys witnessed on the court since Wilmer L. Allison Jr. showed the way, tied the score at 5-all, and then after dropping one more game, running out the match with another series of volleys and service shots.

A curious feature of this set was the number of breaks through service. Sutter won six of his eight games off the service of the Lehigh player, while five of Seligson's six games came in the same way.

As in the encounter at the Crescent Athletic Club, Sutter earned his points with far greater persistency than did Seligson, even when the latter was winning his games, the proportion of earned points being 58 out of a total of 140 for Sutter, to 22 out of 114 for Seligson. Seligson made fewer errors, but the proportion was slight, 82 to 92. The point score and analysis:

	First Set									
Sutter	4	1	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	—32—6
Seligson	2	4	1	0	0	5	5	3	1	—21—3
				A	P		O		N	DF
Sutter				0	11		10		8	1
Seligson				1	1		4		14	3
	Second Set									
Sutter	4	4	1	7	4	2	2	3	2	—29—3
Seligson	2	0	4	9	2	4	4	5	4	—34—6
				A	P		O		N	DF
Sutter				0	15		17		9	1
Seligson				0	7		10		3	1
	Third Set									
Sutter	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	4	—28—6	
Seligson	1	2	1	4	2	5	0	2	—17—2	
				A	P		O		N	DF
Sutter				0	10		9		5	0
Seligson				0	3		9		8	1
	Fourth Set									
Sutter	1	2	5	4	3	6	2	5	4	4	3	4	4	—51—8
Seligson	4	4	7	0	5	4	4	3	0	2	5	0	2	2—42—6
						A		P		O		N	DF	
Sutter						1		21		19		10	3	
Seligson						2		8		18		9	2	

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Singles—Championship Round

Clifford S. Sutter '31, Tulane, defeated Julius Seligson '30, Lehigh, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Doubles—Championship Round

Dolf E. Muehleisen '30 and Robert G. Muench '31, University of California, defeated Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood, University of Oregon, 6—3, 6—2, 12—14, 7—5.

DR. CROUCH WINS DOUBLE AMERICAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEERFIELD, Mass.—Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Providence, R. I., former United States champion, won the double American round in the annual championship shoot of the Eastern Archery Association here, June 28, with 177 hits and a score of 1151. Carl G. Thompson of Pinehurst, N. C., was a close second with 178 and 1120. A. W. Dick, who finished the first round in the lead, was third with 177—1091. Dr. Crouch was a double winner on the final day as he also won the clout shoot with 186, Thompson again being second with 179.

Mrs. Philip H. Ball won the clout shoot for women with 227, Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle of Pinehurst being second with 217.

The officers of the association for 1929-30 were all reëlected for 1930-31 and Deerfield was again chosen for the 1931 championship tournament. The leading scorers in the various events:

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Dr. P. W. Crouch, Providence	177—1151
C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst	178—1120
A. W. Dick, Worcester	177—1091
D. Fulton, Westport	172—1050
L. G. Chapin, Rockville Center	174—1024
C. E. Kear, Bridgeport	176—1020

JUNIOR GIRLS' DOUBLE COLUMBIA

Eversley Childs, Greenwich	129—740
Margerita Childs, Greenwich	123—689
Ruth Yeaw, Greenfield	53—223

MEN'S CLOUT SHOOT

Dr. P. W. Crouch, Providence	186
Carl G. Thompson, Pinehurst	179
W. C. White, Scarsdale	136
R. F. Hodgdon, New Britain	120
C. E. Kear, Bridgeport	112
Caleb Hyatt, Springfield	112
H. J. Lee, Rome	112

WOMEN'S CLOUT SHOOT

Mrs. P. H. Ball, Deerfield	227
Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	217
Mrs. C. A. Kear, Bridgeport	187
Mrs. R. F. Hodgdon, New Britain	189
Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	189

CLOUT SHOOT FOR BOYS

Robert Sherry, Greenwich	221
Dole Hallett, Cheshire	205
Stanley Richmond, Hanover	205
John Adam, Worcester	202

YANKEE DOODLE II SELECTED

Although John Black's Bostonia IV won 17 more points than did the Yankee Doodle II, owned by S. H. Cox of Cleveland, O., in the three-day series of races on the Charles River, the latter will represent the United States at Gosport, Eng., Aug. 2, 3 and 4 in the international model yacht races, it was announced following a decision handed down by the committee, composed of Howard Gannett, Wellington Rindge, A. G. Burham, Fred L. Pigeon, A. D. Reynolds and Ernest A. Bull. With Mr. Cox and the Yankee Doodle II when they sail overseas will be Joseph Weaver of the Central Model Yacht Club, New York, whose model yacht, Slipper II, finished eighth June 28 on the Charles. Mr. Weaver will handle the Yankee Doodle II in the international races, while Mr. Cox will help.

SIREN VICTOR AGAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Siren, the "Q" class sloop owned by the Karas brothers, Chicago Yacht Club, won the Virginia trophy for the second year in a row when the annual three-day series was concluded here June 29. Siren finished first in two races and second in the other race, compiling 11 points. Princess was second, Chaperone third and Intruder fourth. These three are Jackson Park Yacht Club boats. The crews got a strenuous workout in the last race with a light and tricky wind that veered from the northwest to southeast. Siren took the lead at the start and led all the way, finishing two minutes ahead of Princess.

CHAPMAN WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Harold Chapman of East Moriches, N. Y., won the around-Manhattan race for outboard motorboats June 29 to gain a leg on the Herbert Pulitzer trophy for the second consecutive year. Chapman, covering the course in 58m. 45s., finished exactly 15s. ahead of Willis Overton of Norwalk, Conn., with Fred Jacoby Jr. of West New York, N. J., another professional, third in 1hr. 4m. 50s.

MISS VAN LANDINGHAM WINS

ROARING GAP, N. C. (AP)—Five down at the halfway mark, Miss Deane Van Landingham of Charlotte staged a spectacular comeback to defeat Mrs. W. H. Willard, also of Charlotte, by 1 up and win the women's golf championship of the Carolinas June 28.

Springs Big Upset



Underwood

Wilmer L. Allison Jr.
United States Davis Cup Player

COCHET BEATEN BY ALLISON IN BRITISH MATCH

(Continued from Page 1)

wringing handshake. Renewed cheers resounded through the stands as the players left the court together.

To win the first set, Allison was forced to come from behind. Cochet, who started serving, took two games, then Allison, playing fine tennis, took the next with the aid of Cochet's double fault. Winning the next three, Allison led at 4—2. Allison beat the champion back from the net and after dropping the next two games, won the ninth and tenth for the set at 6—4.

Play Is Spectacular

Allison's play was of a highly spectacular order. The American was trying for everything and scoring numerous surprising points. In the second set, which was made up of long, hard games, the last two intense deuce struggles, Allison jumped over a water cooler on the sidelines to get one of Cochet's raking cross-court drives, but missed it.

John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., third ranking American player, defeated his countryman, Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., 6—3, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, to enter the semifinal round along with Allison.

Bill Tilden forged into the semifinals along with Allison and Doeg, defeating J. C. Gregory, sturdy English player, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr. of the invading American delegation, won the first set from Jean Borotra, the brilliant French star, 6—2, in the last of the quarter-final round matches. Borotra, however, won the contest by scores of 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, young Boston player, and Mangin won in mixed doubles from J. Grandguillot and Mlle. S. Barbier of France, 6—3, 6—3. Mme. Henrotin and Jacques Brugnon of France defeated E. O. Mather, American Rhodes scholar from Texas, and Mrs. R. E. Haylock, England, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan won in the third round of women's doubles from Mrs. A. D. Stocks and Mrs. L. G. Owen, 6—1, 6—3.

In the men's singles competition, June 28, Gregory defeated E. J. Perry, 3—6, 9—7, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan had little trouble eliminating Miss J. Sandison and Mrs. E. C. Simon in the women's doubles, 6—0, 6—4. The victory carried the world's singles champion and her Anglo-American partner into the third round.

Three other American pairs advanced with little difficulty in the doubles play, Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Sarah H. Palfrey of Boston, Mass., paired in the women's competition, to sweep aside Mrs. C. G. McIlquhan and Mrs. A. V. Bridge of England, 6—2, 7—5.

The young doubles stars of the Davis Cup squad, Allison and John W. Van Ryn, paraded through the Japanese aces, T. Abe and Takierchi Harada, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Mangin, who had already reached the quarterfinals in the singles, teamed with R. Berkeley Bell, another member of the U. S. Davis Cup squad to advance in the men's doubles play, defeating the British pair, H. K. Lester and E. C. Peters, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 11—9.

NEW YORK CHURCH CUP VICTOR AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa.—The annual intercity contest between Philadelphia, Boston and New York, for the Church Cup, staged on June 27 and 28 on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, here, resulted in another victory for the New York team, winners in 1929, when they defeated in succession, Boston, 5 to 4, June 27, and Philadelphia, 6 to 3, June 28. This is the eighth victory for the New Yorkers since 1918, when the series started.

While the victory was to the visitors, the greater part of the glory went to a Philadelphian, R. Norris Williams 2d, in the final round. Heading the Philadelphia team, he defeated J. Gilbert Hall, the New York leader, in straight sets, 7—5, 8—6, and then in combination with another former United States champion, William J. Clothier, held Hall and Herbert L. Bowman to three sets before the younger team could win at 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Besides Williams, the other victories for Philadelphia were won by Norman Bramall, one of the younger players of the locals, who defeated Edward G. Tarangioli, also a newcomer into the game, in the singles, and then teamed with Joseph H. Olhausen, disposed of Walter Merrill Hall and Cedric A. Major, in the doubles. The summary:

CHURCH CUP INTERCITY TENNIS
—Final Round

NEW YORK AGAINST PHILADELPHIA

Singles

R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, New York, 7—5, 8—6.
H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.
E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Harold Colborn, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.
Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated Samuel E. Ewing, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5.
Norman Bramall, Philadelphia, defeated Edward G. Tarangioli, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Doubles

J. G. Hall and H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated R. N. Williams 2d and W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.
E. W. Feibleman and Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated Donald Strachan and Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.
Norman Bramall and J. H. Olhausen, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Hall and Cedric A. Major, New York, 10—12, 6—3, 6—1.

MRS. ZECH TAKES GOLF TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chicago Women's Public Park Golf Championship passed to Mrs. Lillian Zech, state champion, when she defeated the title-defender, Mrs. Rose Marshall, 7 and 5, in the 36-hole final of the annual title tourney at Marquette Park. Mrs. Zech built up a lead of five holes at one stage of the morning round, but when the 18 was finished Mrs. Marshall was only 2 down. The latter hung on closely during most of the afternoon round and at one period was only 1 down. Mrs. Zech, however, then delivered a string of eight fours, six of which were for wins.

SHAMROCK V WINS

GOUROCK, Scotland (AP)—Sir Thomas J. Lipton's Shamrock V won today's race on the Clyde, defeating White Heather by 2m. 37s. Of four yachts in the race, two were penalized and another, the Lulworth, dropped out. King Alfonso of Spain was aboard the Shamrock.

CUBS NOW FIRST IN NATIONAL

Champions Oust Robins From Lead During Past Week—Giants Third

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	42	26	.618
Brooklyn	39	25	.609
New York	34	31	.523
St. Louis	33	32	.508
Pittsburgh	30	33	.476
Boston	29	33	.468
Cincinnati	27	40	.403
Philadelphia	24	38	.387

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cincinnati 5, Boston 4.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 6, New York 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Boston 10, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.

It took the Chicago Cubs themselves to oust the Brooklyn Robins from first place in the National League standing during the last seven days. The champions have been producing their hits timely. Victories during the week include three in a row over Philadelphia and three out of four from the Robins. The final win on June 29 put the Cubs in their proper position at the top of the league. Guy Bush had much to do with the champions winning six games out of seven played, when he defeated the Phillies twice and the Robins once. Pat Malone also did well by winning two games, one each from the Phillies and Robins. Charlie Root won a decision from the Brooklyn club in the last game played. Chicago's fielding was of the best, as only four errors were charged against it in the seven contests. Ninety hits made by the Cubs included 16 doubles, two triples and five home runs.

The Robins couldn't seem to get started against the Cubs, but it may be that when they leave the champions' city their slump will end. Chicago is not very far in the lead, and a game one way or the other will mean the leadership. Brooklyn had one of its poorest weeks since the start of the season. Two games won in six played is the record, not a very impressive one. Dazzy Vance and Jim Elliott were the winning pitchers, the former holding the Cubs in the opening game of the series and the latter winning from the Pirates at the beginning of the week. The Robins started off in fine style on June 23 when they made 28 hits and scored 19 runs against the Pirates. Since that time, however, they sent home only 16 runs and made only 43 hits.

Giants in Third

New York remained in third place and is not very far behind second position. John McGraw's boys did not have an outstanding record during the week, as they could win only three games in eight played. Bill Walker was the winning pitcher against the Reds, while Clarence Mitchell and Fred Fitzsimmons held the Cardinals in check. The Giants have not been hitting so well as usual but they can't always be in a slump. Their fielding did not hold them back as only six errors were charged against them in the eight contests.

St. Louis played better than .500 ball during the week. Bill Hallahan turned in the best performance among the pitchers when he won two games, one from the Boston Braves and the other from the Giants. Rhem and Johnson each took one contest from the New York club. The Cardinals have been hitting quite well, but the support from the pitcher's box has been the main reason for their holding fourth position. The modest number of hits that have been made were produced in the pinches. Manager Street and his players also remain in the position they held last week and should stay there if the fine pitching continues.

The second division of the National League consists of Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia in that order. Of these clubs, the Pirates made the best showing and came the nearest to stepping up with the first four teams. Five games won out of seven played is their record. Kremer defeated the Robins, with French, Brame, Meine and Spence each taking one game from the Phillies. Pittsburgh batters have been doing their usual good work, with the fielding end also among the best.

Braves Win Three

The Braves had an even .500 average during the seven days when they took three of their six games played. Bob Smith won from the Cardinals the first of the week, with Zachary and Frankhouse winning both ends of a doubleheader against the Reds on June 29. Manager McKechnie has his boys playing air-tight ball, only four errors being made in the six games. Their hitting has been in the pinches in the games that were won.

Cincinnati won four games out of seven, which is also a good record. Larry Benton was the pitching star, when the former Giant won one game from his old team mates and another from the Braves. Lucas and Rixey each took a game. As usual the Reds' fielding has helped considerably, with their batting being among the best at times. The Phillies had a bad slump when they won only one contest in seven played. The Cubs took three straight from them and the Pirates four before they could finally take a decision. As usual, their pitching has held them back.

YALE WON 233 OF 322 ATHLETIC EVENTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's athletic record for the college year which just closed, announced June 28 by the Yale Athletic Association, showed that varsity, junior varsity and freshman teams representing the Elis won 233 of the 322 events in which they participated. The teams received 81 defeats, while eight of the contests ended in ties.

The varsity teams were responsible for 131 of the 233 victories, had 49 defeats, and participated in three contests which ended in ties.

MISS COLLETT WINS, 4 AND 2

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Glenna Collett, United States woman's champion, won the annual women's invitation golf tournament of the Buffalo Country Club here June 28, defeating Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, holder of the western and trans-Mississippi women's championships, 4 and 2.

PHILADELPHIA TURNVEREIN WINS

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Philadelphia Turnverein June 28 won the championship of the thirty-fourth national turnfest of the American Turnerbund.

Girls Set Three New Track Marks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THREE sprinters from the Illinois Women's Athletic Club of this city broke world's records for women here Saturday in the annual track and and field championship games of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Miss Betty Robinson, Olympic champion, ran the 100-yard dash in 11s., cutting four-tenths of a second from the accepted record for the event. Miss Florence Wright ran 220 yards in 25.8s., improving the old mark by a full second. Miss Helen Filkey negotiated the 80-yard high hurdles in 12.4s., clipping two-tenths of second from her old mark.

G. C. CALNAN WINS U. S. OPEN FOILS TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The fencing season came to a belated end, as far as the United States was concerned, June 29, when the United States open foils championship, for senior amateurs and professionals, was contested at The Fencers' Club.

Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., United States champion, emerged winner, representing the home club. He had to contest a fenceoff with Joseph L. Levis, of the Boston Athletic Association, winner of the title the year before, to settle the dispute, and this went to the final touch before Calnan won, 5 to 4.

Due to the lateness of the season, and the absence of many of the leading amateurs in Great Britain, only five contestants appeared for the round robin. Rene Pinchard, coach of the home club, and Robert Grasson, the coach of the Yale University intercollegiate champions, were the professionals, while the third amateur was Curtis C. Shears, captain of the New York Athletic Club team. The summary:

Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., Fencers' Club, defeated Grasson, 5 to 2; Levis, 5 to 3; Shears, 5 to 3, and on fenceoff, Levis, 5 to 4.

Joseph L. Levis, Boston Athletic Association, defeated Grasson, 5 to 3; Pinchard, 5 to 3, and Shears, 5 to 1.

Rene Pinchard, master, defeated Calnan, 5 to 3, and Grasson, 5 to 3.

Curtis C. Shears, New York Athletic Club, defeated Grasson, 5 to 4, and Pinchard, 5 to 2.

Robert Grasson, master, lost all four bouts.

E. COLLE ADDS TO LEAD

SCARBOROUGH, Eng. (AP)—Play in the sixth round of the international masters' tournament of the British Chess Federation was finished here June 28. E. Colle of Belgium increased his lead by half a point, and is still in first place. G. Marcozy of Hungary, A. Rubenstein of Poland and Mir Sultan Khan of India are tied for second place with scores of 4-2.

TRACK CAPTAIN CHOSEN

NEW YORK—Prof. Giles L. Courtney, chairman of the board of athletic control at New York University, announced June 29 that at a recent meeting of the varsity track lettermen at University Heights John Trachy '31 was elected captain of the indoor track team and Harry Schneider '31 was selected to captain the outdoor squad.

MEXICANS DEFEATED, 2 TO 1

NEW YORK—Brooklyn Wanderers defeated the Nexaca Football Club of Mexico City here June 29, at Hawthorne Field, before a crowd of some 2000 people by a score of 2 to 1. The Nexaca soccer team gave an excellent display of passing but was unable to hold the Atlantic Coast League team. The Mexicans are on a tour of the United States and Canada.

Eight States Had Men in Navy Shell

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EIGHT different states and the island of Porto Rico were represented by the nine men in the United States Naval Academy varsity crew which was swamped in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, June 26.

By way of contrast, the University of California varsity consisted entirely of native sons and all except two of the Washington men hailed from Seattle or its suburbs.

Following is the lineup of the Navy varsity showing the unusual geographical distribution: Bow, W. P. Schoeni '31, Portland, Ore.; No. 2, J. V. Kiehlbauch '31, Springfield, Mo.; No. 3, A. D. Gray '31, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 4 G. W. Jewett Jr. '32, Pomeroy, Wash.; No. 5, K. F. Jung '31 Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 6, R. P. Hunter '31, Sherman, Texas; No. 7, Capt. H. A. Pieczentkowski '30, Providence, R. I.; stroke, H. E. Shelton '32, Paducah, Ky.; Coxswain, Horacio Rivero Jr. '31, Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA FOUR WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Country Club polo team won the northern section championship of the southeastern circuit of the United States Polo Association here June 28 at Bala by defeating Bryn Mawr, 10 to 9. George H. Earle 3d scored six goals, including the winning goal just as the final gong sounded.

SWEDEN'S YACHT FIRST

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (AP)—Sweden won the first day's race of the final round of yachting competition for the Scandinavian Gold Cup June 29, with Denmark second and the United States third. The times were: Sweden 2h. 9m. 31s., Denmark 2h. 10m. 16s., United States 2h. 10m. 39s.

DELIGHTFUL JULY FOURTH WEEK-END
GREYSTONE LODGE
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Golden Door Key

By MARION WATHEN FOX

ONCE upon a time a very small boy found—now what do you think? A golden key! Yes, a golden door key. He put it in his pocket. He carried it everywhere he went; for always, always, he expected to find the house that belonged to the golden door key.

"A house with a golden door key just must be different," little Eagerheart said over and over again. "I am sure there must be only one house in the whole world with a golden door key."

Now, just outside the city where Eagerheart lived was the home of a very rich man. It was a white mansion on a beautiful hill, with trees all about it, and in the grounds a lovely glistening lake in which swam graceful swans and creamy ducks.

"Likely as not the golden door key belongs to that big carved door at the top of the white marble steps of the rich man's mansion," Eagerheart told his father. So, he coaxed his father to take him out to the rich man's house.

But no, the golden key would not open the door of the white mansion on the hillside, and the very small boy was much disappointed.

"Perhaps the key belongs to someone who loves his home so very, very much that he felt no other kind of key was fit to unlock it but a golden one—eh?"

Eagerheart thought that might be it.

"If it does," suggested his father, "it may belong to the door of quite poor people, for poor people love their homes quite as much as the rich, and sometimes even more."

It was only a few minutes after this that they came to a tiny white cottage almost covered with roses.

"Oh, Daddy, stop the car—stop the car!" called Eagerheart, "that looks exactly like the kind of home in which people who have a golden key for their home would live."

The door of the rose-covered cottage was locked all right, but the golden key would not fit the lock at all. So, again the very small boy was much disappointed.

Almost every day Eagerheart looked for the house with the door that the golden key would unlock; but nowhere, nowhere, could he find such a house. He thought of it by day. He dreamed of it by night. So, no wonder he began to picture that house as the most wonderful one in the whole world.

"I know everything inside it will be beautiful," he said. "There will be things from India and China and Africa and all the rich islands in the far-off seas—strange, rich, interesting things." At other times he decided it would be full of lovely toys and delightful things to interest children—the finest and most wonderful in the world.

After a time he began to think of the house to which the golden key belonged as a house full of wonderful people: the kindest in the world, the bravest, the wisest, the finest-looking—people who knew everything, who could do anything and everything—who had been everywhere and could tell such interesting stories about strange lands—oh, my, he just must find that house!

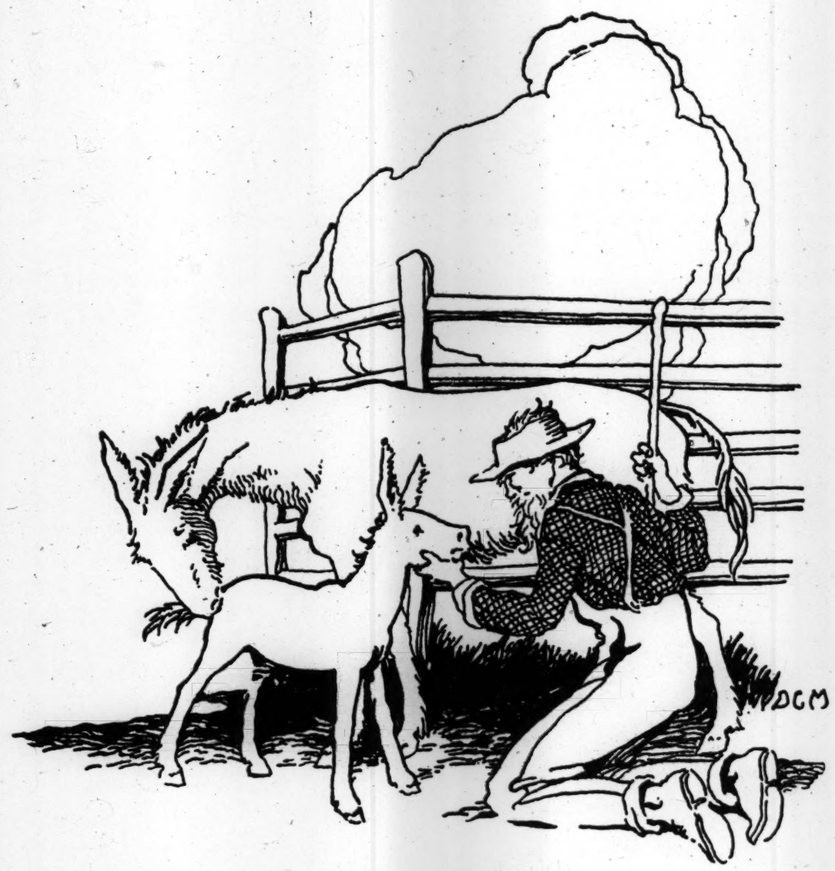
"It might be a fairy house," he told the home people one day. "If it is, the fairies might have dropped that key just on purpose for me to find—so's I'd go to visit them some time." Then, he wanted to find the right door more than ever; but search as he would he could not find it.

Eagerheart grew bigger. He became a man. But still he had not found the house that the golden key would unlock. He traveled to far-off lands and took the key with him; he tried it in the doors of the homes of the rich and great, and even in king's palaces; in the doors of homes in odd parts of the world; away up on the highest mountains; in the far-off islands of the sea—but it was all no use.

"Oh, if I could have just one peep into that house I know I would evermore be happy," he thought to himself even as a man.

At last, growing tired of travel, back he came to his own land and his father's house. His father and mother were not expecting him and so were in bed with the house closed up.

"I'll surprise them and get in without letting them know," thought Eagerheart. So, almost without thinking, he fumbled in his pocket. He found a key. He just naturally took out the key and placed it in the lock of the front door. It fitted. The door opened. Then he looked down and saw—it was the golden door key!



"You Look Just Like a Big Jack Rawbeet!"

Adventures of a Little California Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

I

I WAS born in California, on a mountain ranch owned by Ole Pete. His house, built near the creek, was only a shack with two rooms in it—a kitchen with a big wood stove and a bedroom. When a boy, Ole Pete had come from Sweden in a sailing vessel. San Francisco was then only a mining town.

I can see him yet, the kind old fellow, just as he looked when he found me, that spring morning, in the corral. He was a strong, heavy-set, old man with a slight stoop in his wide shoulders. He had a long, gray beard and very small blue eyes that twinkled when he spoke to children and when he told his seven jokes. He knew only seven. In all these years he had never forgotten them, because he told them all, the whole seven, every time anybody came to see him.

He always wore brown overalls and a straw hat with the top cut out. He said his hair liked to look at the sun. When it was chilly, he wrapped a big woolen scarf about his shoulders. His heavy shoes were as hard as wooden ones. They had hobnails in the soles, to keep him from sliding down the mountains. He also carried a long staff, like the shepherds of old. His staff was a straight, manzanita branch which he had scraped and whittled with his big knife and rubbed smooth with kerosene and bacon rind.

The first thing he did every morning, after breakfast, was to go to his chicken roost, to let his chickens out. From a yellow dish he would throw handfuls of wheat, calling, "Here, chicky, chick, chick." When his dish was empty he would go back to his house to get his milk pails.

In the Cowshed

In the cowshed was his wooden bucket. He would half fill it at the water pipe that had no faucet. The water came from the spring on the hill and flowed day and night. Into the water he would pour the bran and stir it with the handle of his pitchfork. Opening wide the cow-pen gate he would call, "Come Sook, come Sookie!" And a big, black cow with splashes of white and a white face would come on a run. "Moo-moo-moo-oo-oo."

Ole Pete would say, "Here is your breakfast," and while she ate he sat on a one-legged stool and milked a pail full of white, foaming milk. He would then take the milk to his refrigerator; a heavy, covered box that was hidden in the ferns near the spring.

Now it was time for him to open the rustic gates of the corral, for the cattle to go out to the pastures. I could hear his stick coming—thump-thump-thump-thump. He slid back the wooden bolts—creak-creak, the gate opened. When I saw my mother put her ears back and turn her hind feet toward the big animals that were coming so close to me, I shut my eyes. I am ashamed to say I was afraid. Just then Old Pete saw me. Using his staff as a fence-rail, he held it there for my protection, until they had all gone out.

"Well, well, well. You look like a big jack rawbeet!" chuckled he slipping my ears through his big, hard hands. Turning to my mother he patted her on the neck and rubbed her nose. "That's what I call a nice little fellow, Jenny. Look at his pretty ears—smooth as silk. Let us call him Jackrawbeet."

So, Jackrawbeet was my name.

It was not very long before I could run around the corral and kick up my heels like a grown-up donkey. I was patiently waiting for the day when Ole Pete would let us go for a walk in the fields. How I longed to take a bite out of the big green hill back of the corral! It looked like a giant watermelon!

At last babyhood was over. Ole Pete opened the gates. With my mother I proudly walked out of the corral, into the pastures with their many, many, melon hills, and tasted my first herb meal.

Once out on the pasture, it took me some time before I learned to walk on the steep melon hills, without slipping, sliding or falling. The thick dust, in the flat corral, had been as soft as a Persian rug, compared to the rocky hills of the pasture; but I soon learned to pick myself up without crying. I wanted to know about my strange name that made everybody smile when they heard it. Being a young donkey, I knew very little, so I went to my mother and asked, "Mother, what is a rawbeet?"

"We ate some this morning; those sweet, juicy, red bulbs that had such large, green leaves with red stems."

"Oh, yes, I know. Mother, tell me what is a JACK rawbeet?"

"That, my son, is very different. It is Old Pete's way of saying jack rabbit."

"When he named me 'Jack rawbeet,' did he mean jack rabbit?"

"Yes, he did."

"Why did he call me a jack rabbit?"

"Because your ears were almost as beautiful as a Jack rabbit's ears."

"Almost as beautiful but not quite?"

"No, not quite as beautiful"

Something in me was making me stay very quiet. It must have been that I was trying to do some thinking. Finally, I said to my mother, "What is a jackrabbit? Will you show me one?"

"You wish to look at his ears?" asked my mother, a smile in her eyes that were hiding under her shaggy brows.

"Yes," I answered, wondering how my mother knew my thoughts.

Umbrella-Tree Range

"Very well, come with me early tomorrow morning. We will visit the Umbrella-Tree range."

Umbrella-Tree range! I had never been up there!

"Hee, haw, hee, haw!" I cried with joy! I was so excited that night, that I could hardly sleep. I stood and looked at the moon so long that it seemed to me it would never drop down to sleep behind the dark trees that grow on the top of the west hill, on Neighbor Zerver's ranch.

The next morning, my mother and I were on our way before sun-up. I followed my mother along the cow-path, to the brown hill with the big camel hump on it. On the hump stood a lone, wind-blown pine tree that looked like a huge umbrella held there by big, gray, rocky hands. When we reached the top, I was surprised to see a big, big field. I had thought that if I ever went up there, and leaned over very far, I might fall over the top, down, down to nowhere. But there, instead of nothing, was Ole Pete's best and most prized pasture. How groundless are the fears of a donkey.

Umbrella-Tree hill was so high, that its head went through the clouds smiling up at the shining sun. Below us, the clouds looked like a big flock of white sheep. The wind had been blowing and rolling them in, all the way from the big Pacific Ocean.

"As soon as this fog disappears, we shall see the jack rabbits," said my mother as she began biting off the tops of the wild oats that grew there in abundance. I lay down to rest but I did not have long to wait—rabbits are early risers. In the distance I saw several round balls of grayish-tan fur coming toward me, noiselessly, bouncing along, jump, jump, jump—nearer and nearer.

A donkey is naturally very cautious. I was born a donkey. Seeing a very large, bouncing ball coming my way, I quickly stretched forth my two front legs, ready to rise and run back to the corral, but my mother shook her wise head and said, "Lie still. There are no jack rabbits in the corral." My ears flopped forward as I hung my head and drew my coward legs back under me.

"How did that furry ball come rolling up here?" said I manfully lifting my head, as one of them bounced toward me.

"That is not a ball. It is a jack rabbit."

"That, a jack rabbit! That little bit of a thing?" exclaimed I in surprise. "Why, I am a hundred, thousand times bigger than he. He is not at all like me!"

"Certainly not. He is a little jack-rabbit, while you are a big donkey. Now, if you will look at him, instead of at yourself, you will find him very interesting and see his beautiful, long ears."

I wisely took my mother's advice and looked at the furry ball, as it came close to me, nibbling the tender green blades of grass. I liked the way it made its cute little nose move up and down as it ate—my, so fast! (I practiced a long time before I could wiggle my nose like that.) It also had two very pretty long ears. So delicate were they, that the sun shone right through them turning them to a lovely pink. I looked at my mother's ears, for I could not see mine. No, they were not nearly so pretty, for they were dull gray, shaggy, hairy and so thick that the sun could not shine through them.

I knew where there was a quiet pool of water under a tall maple tree. It would do very well for a mirror. I would go there as soon as the jack rabbits were gone. When I came to the pool and looked at myself in it, I thought myself a very fine donkey. I found my ears very beautiful and strong-looking. Yes, almost as pretty as the jack rabbit's ears. Alas! It was not long before vanity told me that they were prettier! I was now very proud that Ole Pete had given me such a fine name.

Whenever Ole Pete called me, "Here Jackrawbeet! Come, Jackrawbeet!" I would prick up my ears, jump up in the air and try to come bouncing like a jack rabbit. As I would come up to him, he would chuckle and wink at my mother—(Ole Pete always winked both his eyes at once when he winked) saying, as he patted me on the back, "He jumps like a jackrawbeet!"

What a victory for a donkey!

[To Be Continued]



"I Wisely Took My Mother's Advice and Looked at the Furry Ball as It Came Close to Me."

A Holiday Book Parade

SUMMER is here with plenty of time to play, and do all things there was no time for during the year. Perhaps you didn't read the books you wanted to this winter, but how could there be a better time than vacation?

In summer, one always thinks of the circus, so let us have a book parade. Lions and tigers and elephants and camels; and cats—millions and billions of cats. Of course you will have to read "Millions of Cats" by Wanda Gag, to know how amusing these cats really are. It is about a little old man and a little old woman, who wanted a cat. The husband goes searching for one, and what does he find?

The parade is heralded by "The Trumpeter of Krakow" by Eric Kelly. This book won the Newbery medal for the most distinguished children's book written during the year. It is a story of Poland, full of adventure and mystery, that depicts the danger and romance of life in the fifteenth century.

There will be boys and girls from every country in the world, in the parade. Girls who liked "Heidi" will thoroughly enjoy "Children of the Mountain Eagle" by E. C. Miller. This is a charming story of Albanian mountain children. Marash and Bor are the son and daughter of neighboring mountaineers. They tend sheep, go to the Skodra Bazaar, learn to read and write at school, and have many other happy times. Their lives give an interesting picture of the customs and ideals of Albania. Then too, we have "Juan and Juanita", from Mexico, "Hans Brinker" from Holland, "Children of the Moor" from Sweden and "Katrinka" from Russia.

Of course, we can't leave the wild animals out of the parade. We find the animals not in cages, but in books. There are "Kari, the Elephant," "The Red Howling Monkey," "The Sprite," "The Story of a Red Fox," "Boga the Elephant," "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Chief of the Herd," "Karoo the Kangaroo," "King of the Thundering Herd," and the "Tiger Who Walks Alone."

Oh, how beautiful the horses are, and what boy or girl doesn't like a good story about a horse? "Black Beauty," by Sewell, should lead the procession, and "Smoky," by James, comes next in popularity. Then there is "Rusty Pete of the Lazy AB.," by Fogler & Nicol, "Dapples of the Circus" and "Jungle Joe," by Hawkes, and the "Pinto Horse," by Perkins.

Then there is the air circus. Nothing is more thrilling for adventuresome boys and girls than tales of the heroes of the air. "We" still comes first, followed by "Lindbergh Flies On," by Earl Reeves, "Skyward," by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, "Knights of the Wing," by A. M. Jacobs, "Riders of the Winds," by Edward Shenton, "Lindbergh, the Lone Eagle," by George Fife, "Dick Byrd—Air Explorer," by Fitzhugh Green, and "Flying with Lindbergh," by Donald Keyhoe.

No circus is complete without its faithful dogs. Here they come! Big ones, little ones, fat ones, and lean ones. "Beautiful Joe" comes first because of his age, and then the "Black-Eyed Puppy," "Lad, a Dog," and his pal, "Lad of Sunnybank," "Wolf, the Storm Leader," and "Polaris." "Clown, the Circus Dog," by Vimar, delights every child's heart, just as do the clowns in the real circus. So we'll let him end the procession.

Mary and Margaret and Ellena Sue

Mary and Margaret and Ellena Sue
Can think of the loveliest things to do!"

ONE day Ellena Sue's mother took them on a picnic, and Spud, the little Airedale puppy, went with them. They drove to a pretty hillside park and then walked up the bed of a dry stream until they could look down on the trees and flowers all around them.

They gathered sticks and they started a blaze
And they roasted weenies in three different ways.

Mary put hers on a little wire grill she had brought, Margaret cooked hers on a long marshmallow fork and Ellena Sue cut a "weenie stick" which is a long, slender green bough sharpened at one end to hold the weenie.

They had cocoa and cake and a buttered bun
And fruit, and smiles and all kinds of fun.

They put an extra weenie on the grill for mother and when they were eating and drinking and laughing they heard a little rustle in the bushes near them and Spud walked toward them.

He carried a twig—for weenies no doubt;
His look was reproachful, he'd been left out.

Then they comforted the puppy with words and pats while a weenie sizzled over the coals, and soon he had his lunch, too. However, his tail did not wag as he ate and it seemed to say:

"I'm a pup and a guest and must not criticize,
But no dog likes weenies—I cannot tell lies."

When they had burned the papers and carefully put out the fire they started to look for flowers and ferns and leaves for their nature notebooks. Each specimen had to be taken home and pressed, and carefully pasted on its own page where information about it was also written. All the girls helped with all the books, which was a fine way to learn about three collections instead of one! Mary's was a leaf book, so

The next few minutes they ran around
Looking for leaves on trees and ground.

She wrote things in a little book, too, because under each leaf that she selected she must write its name, where it grows, its size and shape, how the bark of its tree looks, what its spring, summer and fall colors are, and other facts that specially interested her.

For Margaret's book they found bluebells and reeds.
Learned that one grew from roots, the other from seeds.

For her flower book Margaret wanted to know where to find each growing flower, how to recognize it, period of blooming, size of both plant and bloom, and what countries it lives in.

Wild ferns were of interest to Ellena Sue
Fruit dots she noticed and varieties, too.

Under other headings she wrote about size, beauty, hardiness of species, where found and the interesting fact that wild ferns grow in almost every country in the world.

"The sun will go down, we must call it a day,
Pack up our things and be our on way."

called mother, and three happy little girls and a frisky puppy all piled into the waiting car.

Ask These

Q. When is a horse not worth a dollar?
A. When he is worthless.

Q. If a biscuit is a soda cracker, what is an ice pick?
A. A water cracker.

Q. What sort of men are always above board?
A. Chessmen.

Q. What is the most valuable piece of furniture in the world?
A. The multiplication table.

Word Puzzle

Use the letters in the word "curtain" and find:

1. To move swiftly.
2. A light brown color.
3. Something good to eat.
4. Part of a circle.
5. A small animal.
6. To cause destruction.
7. To discipline.
8. A thick black liquid.
9. Helps flowers grow.
10. To rotate.

Making a Work Cabinet

This small work cabinet can be made with a little help by any little girl who would like a place to keep her sewing and handwork.

Secure a wooden box (a grocer can generally let you have one, if there is not one in the house), a saw, a hammer, some nails, and two pieces of wood to make shelves, to start with.

Now begin by turning your box up on end, so that the opening faces you, and so that the longest sides are vertical ones. Measure off two shelves to fit in, and saw them carefully. Nail two narrow strips of wood on the inside of your box for the shelves to rest on and glue the shelves to them.

If you now stencil and paint the outside of your box, and fix a little curtain on a rod in front to draw back when you need to get to the shelves; and lastly line your shelves with some pretty shelf paper, you will have a very attractive little cabinet where all your sewing and handwork can be kept in perfect order.

It is a good idea to carry out a color scheme that matches with your room. The curtain is pretty if you have it plain and appliqué a flower on it to harmonize with whatever you stencil on your box.

The Mail Bag

Eastbourne, England

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you about our school picnic. It was a beautiful warm summer day when we started off and we arrived at the farm at about 12 o'clock. It was a quaint old place with a thatched roof and a beautiful garden. As we came up the drive, the baby chickens scattered on all sides, while their wise old mothers cackled to them to be careful.

When we got out of the chars-à-banc, we saw a great many things. There was a swing, some baby ducklings, a great many geese, and hens, and two pigs, whose names were Sally and Martha. There was a delicious lunch waiting for us which we ate with great relish though we were longing to look over the farm. The first thing we saw was a great big dovecote where all the pigeons lived. This was very interesting as it is the oldest one in Sussex.

Inside the house there was a strong smell of wood, and oil stoves; this smell was very pleasant and blended with the charm of the old house. The walls and doors were all painted yellow and the floors were all cobblestones. In the middle of the kitchen there was a pump from which all the water came. Across the top was a beam on which all the hats were hung. There was very little furniture.

After having been over the farmhouse, we went into the woods to play games. We had great fun! Afterward we went to pick flowers and a great many of the tiny tots got stuck on the top of a steep bank, and had to be rescued. Then we walked slowly back to the farmhouse and had a splendid tea. Afterward the farmer told us to go and see the cows being milked, which we did. The milkman was sitting on a little stool with his cap the wrong way round, milking a cow called Betty. He said the cows were very intelligent and he only had to say "Lassie" and they would move out of his way.

We then discovered it was time to go home, which was terribly sad, but we had had a busy day and were all feeling rather tired. On the way home, we sang different songs, and one by one the little ones fell asleep on other people.

I am 12 years old and I go to Sunday School in Eastbourne. Joan L.

[That was an interesting letter, Joan. You really took us all to the picnic with you.—Ed.]

Welland, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I would like to correspond with a girl from any part of the world who is my age (11).

The Welland Canal runs through Welland city. It is one of the largest canals in the world and as soon as it is widened ocean ships will be going through it. The Welland River, sometimes called Chippewa Creek, runs through Welland. It crosses the Welland Canal by going underneath it. Not very far from Welland is Niagara Falls. I like to see the power house at Niagara Falls, where electricity is made. There are little falls right next to the power house.

I think I am going to Boston this summer with my mother, grandmother, and grandfather. I hope to see the Publishing House where the Monitor gets published. Leah L.

[We shall welcome you to Boston, Leah.—Ed.]

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I am writing this because I enjoy the Monitor. I like Snubs, the stories in The Children's Corner and the poems best of all. My teacher likes to have my poems clipped from the Monitor to read them to the children. The children enjoy them, too.

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 4 years old. I am now in the second grade and can read many of the poems and stories of the Monitor without help. The things which I like to do best are dancing and writing poetry. I should like to have some 7-year-old girls who enjoy writing poetry and dancing write to me.

Virginia S.

Mayville, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

The Monitor helps me in school work very much. I read the Mail Bag as often as I can. I get my Current Events out of the Monitor many times. We have two birdhouses. My Grandpa made one and I made one.

I should like to exchange picture postcards with children of my own age (9) from foreign countries.

I like Snubs and Waddles. I like "One Minute Biographies" very much and I like "In the Lighter Vein."

I have a cat and two white kittens.

Gordon C.

Fulton, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. We live about 22 miles from the Mississippi River and about 40 miles to Real Foot Lake, which lies in the western part of Tennessee. This lake was formed by an earthquake causing a great area of land to sink many years ago. Trees are standing in some parts of this lake, but in other parts the bottom has not yet been found. I like roaming in the woods. I enjoy the Monitor, and should like to correspond with girls my age (10).

Mary S.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I always read it. Some of the letters are very interesting. We do not get the Monitor but my teacher brings the paper to school. It helps me a lot in my school work. I am in the seventh grade.

East Orange is only 10 miles from New York City, and I often go there. Last week we went to Newark and saw Victor Herbert's play "Babes in Toyland." It was very good. I am 12 and would love to hear from girls my age anywhere in the world. Enclosed is a letter to Joyce Anita H. in Dunedin, New Zealand, who I hope will correspond with me.

Virginia E.

St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs., England

Dear Editor:

I like reading the Monitor very much. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I have a little sister called Joan. We live near the sea and in the summer we go bathing. It is great fun! There are some lovely open air sea water baths near the pier. St. Anne's is near Blackpool, where there is a lovely fair ground. There are some nice gardens near to our home, and a nice lake with some brown and white ducks, and an aviary with birds, and tennis courts. I shall be very glad if someone of my age (9) will write to me.

With best wishes and love to the Editor, Betty B.

Colburn, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I am a Monitor reader. Most of all I enjoy the Children's Page. Our family all enjoy the Monitor, but we do not have it every day. I have two sisters older than I am. I am 10, and I go to school and am in the fifth grade.

We live in the country, one mile from the little town, Colburn, Idaho. There are large pine tree forests near us, and a little creek near by where I go to play.

We often see the wild deer as they come to the edge of the woods. It is not lonely here. I like to go picnicking and to play ball.

I should like to hear from some of the Mail Bag readers. Mabel E.

South Rhodesia, South Africa.

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to you, my sister and I have always read the Monitor and like it very much. We also go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

We have been living in the Transvaal and have only just come to Rhodesia. Bulawayo is a nice town and I think I shall like it. I was very sorry to leave all my nice friends in the Transvaal, but I shall always get more. When I left the Transvaal I had a very nice holiday before I came here. I visited one of my sisters in the Orange Free State, and then another one here in Rhodesia and had a lovely time with them both.

I would like some girls of my age to correspond with me. I am 12 years of age and every letter will be welcome. My favorite hobbies are reading, swimming, drawing and bicycle riding. I must now close my letter. With love, Marion E.

[You have already seen a good deal of your own country, haven't you, Marion?—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Barbara A. (9), West Newton, Mass.—Collecting stamps.
Elaine C. (10), Sebastopol, Calif.—Especially from California or Canada.
Jane S. (11), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Denmark. (In Danish or English.)

Boys

Vernon R. (7), Los Angeles, Calif. (If you will send in your letter to Dickey S., it will be forwarded, Vernon.)
William W. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from England. Exchange stamps.
Bobby C., Crystal City, Texas—From foreign countries. Exchange stamps.

A Forest Mystery

"Uncle Jim! Uncle Jim! We were looking at a spider, when all of a sudden it disappeared."

Betty pointed an excited finger at a spot on the ground of the California forest she and Brother Barney were exploring with their uncle one summer day.

"Oh-ho! You've discovered the house of a trap-door spider," answered Uncle Jim, dropping to his knees by the spot where Mr. Spider had disappeared. "Now, if I'm right, we'll be able to see more of this queer fellow."

Betty and Barney drew closer as he went on. "See this bit of earth and sticks? It looks like part of the ground, but it's really a trap door covering the hole where he lives."

He inserted a stick under it as he spoke, and raised one side. The other was fastened to the ground, as with a hinge.

"There he is!" exclaimed Betty. "Why, he's hanging on the underside of the trap door!" and surely enough, the fat little body was clinging desperately to the roof of his home.

"Look closely and you'll see a fine, silky web, lining the inside of his hole. He spins it himself. That's what he's clinging to now. You see, by trying to keep the door shut, he hopes to keep out all his enemies. Most insects aren't strong enough to lift the door when he's hanging on. When he's in danger, he scuttles to his hole, slips in, and then hangs on to the roof with all his might."

He closed the trap door slowly and went on. "If we could peer deeper into his hole, we'd find many mysterious passageways. If someone does get into his house, the spider darts into one of these tunnels and hides safely."

"Let's run home and tell Mother about it," cried Barney.

And the trap-door spider was left in peace.



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THE HOME FORUM

Exploring Early American Fiction

BEFORE me on my desk stand first editions of nearly all the novels written and published in the United States prior to 1800. It is not a long row of books. To be sure, some of the titles cover three and four volumes, for the novelists of the period were still feeling the impetus, of Sterne and his lengthy fiction. But all in all, there are no more than twenty titles in the row, and about thirty volumes.

Something akin to the feeling of high adventure stirs within me as I survey the rare collection. Only by drawing upon the resources of a peculiarly well-stocked library has it been possible for me to assemble these novels. Many of them are in their original bindings. Gilt embossing still gleams from the titles. Red and green bands across the backs of some books, set off against a prevailing rich mottled brown of leather covers, tell of an era in book binding that was drawing to a close when these novels appeared in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. A few yellow jacketed paper volumes testify to the years when the best sellers of that early fiction were in demand to an extent that called forth inexpensive editions to be sold by the hundreds of thousands. Assembled here are representative works of all the novelists who first gave direction to fiction in America, I tell myself. What an exploration to seek out in these volumes traces of the aims and achievements of authors whose names, like those of many other pioneers, have been overshadowed by their successors.

Most textbooks on American literature pass over the novel prior to Cooper with barely a mention. Some space is given to the works of Charles Brockden Brown, but the titles before me are given little or no attention. My row ends with the first novels of Brown, so that my literary exploration is to be in a field about which little has been written. Brown's novels appeared from 1798 well over into the nineteenth century. The first book in my row bears the date 1789, just thirty years before Cooper's first novel.

I take down this first native American novel and turn its pages. "The Power of Sympathy, or, the Triumph of Nature," Boston, 1789, I read on its title page. That year 1789 is rather late for a first novel. Where had the novelists been during the one hundred and seventy years prior to its publication? Why should it bear the same date as Washington's first inauguration as President? Above all, why that title, so redolent of sentimentalism?

The books themselves must answer these questions. I note that a generous preface is given by the author of the book in my hand. G. Bernard Shaw has awakened me to the fact that forewords often reveal more of an author's intent than the books they write. So I follow my author, Mrs. Sarah Wentworth Morton, through her preface. "To the young ladies of United Columbia," is her salutation. The first point to be noted is that Mrs. Morton is addressing young ladies. No hint of sea rovers or piratical lore is given. This is a conception of the novel that Cooper or Melville would hardly have recognized in the next century. A novel written by a woman for young ladies stands at the beginning of the long line of American novels.

The second point I note in the salutation of Mrs. Morton is the patriotic sound which pervades it. "United Columbia" is distinctly ringing with a consciousness of the recently won national solidarity of the American colonies. The year 1789 as the date of the first American novel now begins to mean more to me, for it was in that year that the Constitution went into effect, with Washington as first President. While the colonies were a part of England, the literature of colonial readers consisted almost entirely of English works. To be sure, there were colonial authors, but their writings were considered as only a branch of English literature. Moreover, there was no drama or novel in the colonies. Whatever novels were read came from the pens of Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, or their many imitators and followers. With the separation of the colonies from England, however, came a change. The political independence was accompanied by a desire for literary self-expression. Mrs. Morton makes this fact clear in her salutation to the young ladies of "United Columbia."

As I turn the pages of Mrs. Morton's novel, I find other evidences of her desire to bring forth a native American fiction. In a letter written as from a lady in America to a friend in England, the complaint is made that the books being sent from England to the colonies contain foreign descriptions that are not applicable to the situation of an American lady. Mrs. Morton has written her book as a positive contribution to the literature of America, to provide her reading public with descriptions that are applicable to American conditions.

I take the second volume in the row, entitled "Memoirs of the Bloomsgrove Family," Boston, 1790. Before long I find the nationalistic note, first sounded by Mrs. Morton, repeated by the author of the second American novel. "We have been too long accustomed implicitly to borrow our maxims and manners (from England)," writes the author in his preface. He adds that American daughters are being "deluded by romantic ideas." In the other early novels published in America I find the patriotic chord struck constantly. Royall Tyler in his "Algerine Captive, or the Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill, a Prisoner Among the Algerines," Boston, 1797, prefaces the novel with an appeal for an indigenous fiction. Foreign fiction, he says, paints the customs and manners of a strange country and awakens a fondness for false splendor that renders the homespun habits of America unpalatable to young readers. To offset this tendency of foreign fiction he proposes to write a book describing his own native New England and the actual doings of Dr. Underhill. In its breezy fidelity to things as Tyler saw them with his own eyes, the book is a landmark in the history of the early American novel. Mrs. Morton and Tyler succeeded in starting a native fiction.

Tyler throws light upon another question, namely, where had the American novel been before 1789, or rather, why was there none? He tells us in his preface that when he left New England for a trip abroad late in the eighteenth century, books of biography, travels, novels and "modern romances" were not popular in New England. Such books were found only in the seaports, or in the homes of the professional classes of inland towns. On his return, Tyler found a great change had taken place. In the inland towns of consequence, social libraries had been instituted, composed of books designed to amuse rather than instruct. Country booksellers, fostering the new taste of the public, had "filled the whole land with modern travels, and novels almost as incredible." The worthy farmer no longer toiled with Bunyan's Pilgrim up the hill of difficulty or through the slough of despond, but rather "sported with Bruce in the fairy land of Abyssinia." These books were imported, or reprinted in America from English originals.

According to Tyler, then, there was no widespread taste for fiction until late in the eighteenth century in America. This is not surprising, when it is considered that the novel has always been one of the latest forms of literature to appear in any civilization. Even the English novel did not take a definite form until 1742, when Richardson's "Pamela" appeared. And Tyler is further authority for the statement that when a taste for fiction was cultivated in America, English novels were imported to satisfy the book-buying and reading public. Then native authors took up the challenge offered by the newly won political independence and endeavored to work out a native fiction.

My respect for these early authors unfolds measurably as I see their brave resolve to assert literary independence. Their books might easily be cast aside as "silly, sentimental, childish, didactic, fantastic." Many of them are sentimental, because the tradition of the English novel, started by Richardson, in which sturdy men wept copiously, naturally came over into the work of American authors. But as the novel in America more nearly approximated the ideal of being native, books began to appear which were distinctly American in tone. The scenes and characters were taken more largely from native originals.

One of the earliest authors to produce a virile novel in America was Hugh Henry Brackenridge. His "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain John Farrago and Teague O'Regan, his Servant," published in sections from 1792 to 1797, has a delicate irony and is a satire on American democracy. Charles Brockden Brown's first novel, "Wieland," published in 1798, is called by the author "an American tale." The writers were feeling their way to a native fiction. While no fiction of great worth appeared in America prior to Cooper, I have a friendly feeling for those early authors whose books stand on my desk. As pioneers, much is due them.

R. H. S.

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Musicians. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mme. von Bresslern-Roth

Pierrot Proffers a Posy

(Triolet)

Bearing ink for my rhyme,
Pierrot proffers a posy;
On his knees all the time,
Bearing ink for my rhyme;
When the New Year bells chime,
His bouquet will be rosy;
Bearing ink for my rhyme,
Pierrot proffers a posy.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU

Cornish Wilds

One day while I was lying on Zenor Tor, I took my eyes off the boundless scene of cloud and cape, of billowing moor and sky and sea so melted into the atmosphere that the ships seemed to hang suspended in an opalescent haze, and by chance rested them on the grasses, a few inches away. Pellmell up their stems were climbing hundreds of ants which had just acquired their wings. Up they clambered until they reached the seeded tips, poised themselves against a background of all space, and, opening their transparent webs, launched out into the air. So the tapestried ferns and the tiny gem-like flowers growing in the ravines beside the brooks possessed a special emotional value in contrast with the towering walls of plutonic rock enfolding them and the rankness of the growth within their shelter.—H. J. MASSINGHAM, in "In Praise of England."

From the Song Beaches

Poems are not made, they rise
From the heart's deep ocean,
Wave-like with a white surprise
And starry motion.

Ask me not if ridge of snow
Or wild spray flinging
Loose them in me; this I know
I go singing;

I go singing, and I crave
Words to net the rapture.
Poems, though, and a leaping wave,
Who can capture?

ANN FLETCHER.

Coming to a Desired End

One who goes touring on foot with a single volume in his knapsack reads with circumspection, pausing often to reflect, and often laying the book down to contemplate the landscape or the prints in the inn parlor; for he fears to come to the end of his entertainment, and be left companionless on the last stages of his journey. A young fellow recently finished the works of Thomas Carlyle, winding up, if we remember aright, with the ten notebooks upon Frederick the Great. "What!" cried the young fellow, in consternation, "is there no more Carlyle? Am I left to the daily papers!" A more celebrated instance is that of Alexander, who wept bitterly because he had no more worlds to subdue. And when Gibbon had finished the Decline and Fall, he had only a few moments of joy; and it was with a "sober melancholy" that he parted from his labors.—From "Virginibus Puerisque," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

MME. VON BRESSLERN-ROTH'S visit to Tripoli brought her subjects entirely different from those with which lovers of her prints have become familiar. Picturesque groups of dark-hued natives, at their various pastimes; gaunt animals — vastly different from the gay and graceful forms she was wont to depict—and architecture have entered as important features in some of her African prints.

These new motifs have afforded her an opportunity of showing how versatile her gifts are, both in conception and pictorial representation. "Musicians" is entirely foreign to her previous methods and motifs, and yet she has completely mastered a difficult and complicated subject, complicated both in design and color. A picturesque medley of cloaked figures, some somber, but mostly white in effect, serve to enliven the semi-darkness of the crude interior. From out of these white burnooses peep brown faces, more color, warm and mellow, being bestowed upon the musicians and the male figure sitting squat on the floor, while one recognizes a faint intrusion of this artist's often wonderfully curved and graceful lines in the white garment enveloping his neighbor on the floor. As usual the spacing is beyond praise, the white-robed figures forming a harmonious frame round the dark figures in the center.

Folk Tales

Thinking this book and its contents over the other night I was struck by the curious resemblance it bears to the patchwork quilts our great-grandmothers and other people's great-grandmothers pieced together out of odd bits of left-over cloth in the long evenings before there were movies or motors or radios for distraction. Some of the squares were worked into elaborate patterns with names like "Rose of Sharon," "Log Cabin," "Rising Sun" and a score beside. Others were just a haphazard riot of light and dark, bright or sober or figured bits as the case might be,—the crazy-quilt, which is somehow the one we think of first whenever we think of patchwork. There is still pink on the calico roses that belonged to some dress or shawl or apron forgotten most likely years ago. That is how it is with these tales. For the most part no one can say who told them first. They, too, were pieced together before open fires or by log cabin doors on summer nights when honeysuckle was sweet to smell and moonlight made white patches on grass and water. And just as some obliging neighbor would contribute a bit of this or that from her piece bag to help work out another's pattern, so when stories went about from mouth to mouth this or that incident or saying, or even phrase would be added, till the whole grew into something quite different from its simple beginning. One can almost see where the parts were added sometimes. Again, they are so cunningly blended it is impossible to tell how all the bits of experience and wisdom, of sly wit or shrewd philosophy came to be fitted so naturally into the tale. —From "American Folk and Fairy Tales." Selected by RACHEL FIELD.

Door God Bestuurde Wegen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

„ORDE is des hemels eerste wet" is een aan velen welbekend gezegde. Het is eene verklaring, die de aandacht verdient, want welke ideale toestanden zouden er bestaan indien men orde in het individueele bewustzijn liet heerschen! Hoe zou dit de gemeenschap zegenen en verheffen, en harmonie en vrede bevorderen! Aan den anderen kant leidt gebrek aan orde in menschelijke aangelegenheden tot verwarring en chaos. Voorzeker is orde de eerste en voornaamste eisch op mentaal gebied. Indien wij misleid werden te gelooven in de aanwezigheid van disharmonie, zal het rustig realiseeren van het feit dat het eeuwig verbond tusschen God en mensch nimmer verbroken wordt, het bewustzijn boven de mist van disharmonie verheffen en de volmaakte goddelijke orde openbaren, waarin de wet Gods voor eeuwig al hetgeen werkelijk is, bestuurt en beheerscht. Door het begrijpen van dit feit in het individueele bewustzijn te vestigen, wordt de grondslag gelegd van ware harmonie in gezinnen, gemeenten, kerken, steden en volkeren.

Menschelijkerwijs gesproken, bestaan er verschillende meeningen omtrent wet, bestuur en beheer. Als tegenstrijdige inzichten omtrent hetgeen recht is uitgesproken worden, wat moet dan 's menschen houding zijn, zal hij verstandig en juist geleid worden? Iemand kan somtijds verward worden door het waangeloof dat er vele tegenstrijdige gemoederen zouden zijn; ook kunnen verkeerde denkgewoonten trachten den weg van vooruitgang te versperren. Dan moet de mensch onthouden dat de heerschappij over het heelal in Gods hand verblijft, boven en buiten de onvolmaaktheid van zoogenaamde stoffelijke wetten, onvaste menschelijke meeningen en verkeerde gezichtspunten.

Bestuur van de hoogste orde en het meest verstandige beheer zijn onontbeerlijk, en deze kunnen alleen dan verkregen worden, als individuen en volkeren zich verbinden met de Waarheid, en het ééne Gemoed, God, erkennen als de bron van alle ware ingeving en bezieling. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, schrijft in haar leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 488): „Gemoed alleen bezit alle vermogens, waarneming en bevatting." Een staatsman, een zakenman, een kerklid kan alleen dàn het meeste goed volbrengen, als hij inziet dat iedere ware gedachte haar oorsprong heeft in God, en daarom noch beperkt, noch begrensd is, en dat werkelijke intelligentie, van God, goddelijk Gemoed, komend, zich uit als geestelijke verlichting en ingeving.

Jezus' verklaring: „Ik kan van mijzelven niets doen," openbaart duidelijk het geheim van zijne nimmerfalende macht om door de nevelen van het zoogenaamde sterfelijke gemoed heen te dringen en den menschen te toonen hoe de wereldproblemen op te lossen, de kranken te genezen en de dooden op te wekken; want hij bracht bewust onbegrensde intelligentie tot uiting en gaf God de eer daarvan. Als heden mannen en vrouwen aanvatten hetgeen de Meester leert, en naar dat Gemoed streven welk hij manifesteerde, zal het Christus-Gemoed, de werking van Gods almacht, aanvangen het bewustzijn te reinigen en te zuiveren, en zullen de hinderpalen, opgeworpen door vrees, eigendunk en zelf-geringschatting wegvallen.

Een staatsman, Ramsay MacDonald, zeide onlangs: „Hoe gemakkelijk is het den vooruitgang van staten terug te houden, wanneer eene oude gewoonte te hulp genomen kan worden om de verlichte rede te bestrijden." Deze vijand van verlichting en vooruitgang kan niet lang het hoofd bieden aan den mensch die zijne gedachte opengesteld voor goddelijke leiding. Verlichte rede stort hare zegeningen uit over individuen zoowel als over volkeren der wereld, en hij die onbevreesd toelaat dat de heerschappij Gods zijn denken bestuurt, verwerpt al wat waardeloos is en onwerkelijk, is wijs in zijn oordeel, en is een nuttig burger.

De groote vereenende factor in alle besturen is het verlangen om te dienen, om betere toestanden te vestigen, en de menschheid te zegenen. Deze levende vonk staat gereed om in het reinigende vuur op te laaien, dat al hetgeen scheiding maakt tusschen menschen en volkeren zal vernietigen. Dan zullen allen elkaar de handen reiken in de erkenning van het feit dat God Zijne heerschappij over den mensch, Zijne onfeilbare leiding, bestuur, raad en macht handhaaft; dat Hij juiste activiteit, orde en nut in Zijne onmetelijke schepping schraagt. Gedreven door de onweerstaanbare macht van Waarheid, en bestuurd door het goddelijk Gemoed, zal de menschheid verlost worden; en ten slotte zullen de stralen van eeuwige harmonie en vrede al de volkeren der wereld samenbinden in ééne groote Broederschap.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Cherry Time

Cherry time and robin time
And summer time are here;
The scent of fresh red clover fills
The balmy atmosphere,
And robins carol high and clear
Across the morning's glow:
"Cherry time in Michigan,
Cheery—cherry—O."

Little winds are lifting up
The silver poplar leaves
To find where snug brown nests are built
In trees and under eaves,
And through the air a robin weaves
Song ruffles row on row:
"Cherry time in Michigan,
Cheery—cherry—O."

Cherry time and robin time
And summer time again;
Could anything be lovelier
To winter-weary men
Than the song of robin redbreast when
He sings with trills a-blow:
"Cherry time in Michigan,
Cheery—cherry—O."

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

God-Directed Paths

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ORDER is Heaven's first law" is a saying with which many are familiar. It is a statement requiring attention; for if order were allowed to reign in individual consciousness, what ideal conditions would prevail! How it would bless and uplift society, and promote harmony and peace! On the other hand, lack of order in human affairs leads to confusion and chaos. First and foremost, surely order is imperative in the mental realm. If we are deceived into believing that discord abounds, the quiet realization that the everlasting bond between God and man is never severed, will lift consciousness above the mist of discord and reveal the perfect divine order in which God's law forever governs and controls all that is real. To establish in individual consciousness the understanding of this fact is to lay the foundation of true harmony in families, communities, churches, cities, and nations.

Humanly speaking, there are varied opinions as to law, government, and administration. When opposite views as to what is right are expressed, what should be one's attitude, in order that one may be wisely and rightly guided? An individual may sometimes be perplexed through the belief of many conflicting minds; or false habits of thought may try to bar the way of progress. Then, one should remember that the government of the universe remains in God's hand, above and beyond the imperfection of so-called material laws, frail human opinions, and erroneous points of view.

Government of the highest order and wisest administration are requisite, and these can be gained only as individuals and nations ally themselves with Truth, recognizing the one Mind, God, as the source of all true inspiration. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 438), "Mind alone possesses all faculties, perception, and comprehension." A statesman, a business man, a church member, can accomplish the greatest good only as he perceives that all true thought originates with God, and is therefore neither limited nor restricted, and that real intelligence, coming from God, divine Mind, is expressed as spiritual illumination and inspiration.

Jesus' statement, "I can of mine own self do nothing," clearly reveals the secret of his unfailing power to penetrate the mists of so-called mortal mind, to show men how to solve the problems of the world, to heal the diseased and to raise the dead; for he consciously expressed boundless intelligence and gave God the glory. As men and women today grasp what the Master taught, as they strive for the Mind which he manifested, the Mind of Christ, the operation of God's omnipotence begins to cleanse and purify consciousness, and the barriers erected by fear, self-importance, and self-depreciation give way.

A statesman (Ramsay MacDonald) recently said, "How easy it is to retard the progress of states when an old habit can be enlisted to fight enlightened reason." This foe to enlightenment and progress cannot long confront one who opens his thought to receive divine guidance. Enlightened reason pours its blessings on individuals, as well as on the nations of the world; and he who fearlessly allows the government of God to rule his thinking renounces all that is worthless and unreal, is wise in his judgment, and is a useful citizen.

The great unifying factor in all governments is the desire to serve, to establish better conditions, and to bless humanity. This vital spark is ready to burst forth into the purifying flame which will do away with whatever divides men and nations. Then all will join hands in the recognition of the fact that God maintains His government of man, His unerring guidance, direction, counsel, and power; that He maintains right activity, order, and usefulness throughout His vast creation. Compelled by the irresistible power of Truth, and governed by the divine Mind, mankind will be redeemed, and, ultimately, the rays of everlasting harmony and peace will bind together in one great brotherhood all the nations of the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Mountain Color Scheme

In mountain scenery the most effective thing, beauty alone being considered, is the ever-shifting pattern of the color-scheme. From one point in the Bernese Oberland I have seen four ranges of mountains and foothills, and every range with a dominant color—green, brown, blue, white. And still, in every case, not excepting even the last, the dominating color was subject to color invasions, sudden or gradual; or to delicate color-shadings; or to minute color-lineations; or to splendid color-illuminations. Thus there was in action a sort of huge mountain-kaleidoscope which continually was changing the mosaic of its pattern.

When carefully investigated, this instability of color-scheme is found to be a matter of exceedingly complicated causation. The changes are brought about, or influenced anyway, by such things even as the angularity of the rocks, the texture of the bark of trees, the drifting and transformations of clouds, the depth to which the light at a given time can penetrate a chasm, and also by the size and contour and rock-structure of the mountain itself. Of course, the one supreme color magician is the sun, and yet moon and stars are the agents in some of the most romantic enchantments of mountain beauty.

There are ranges, like the Great Smoky Mountains, which have been reported now and again as having a fixed color-scheme; but after a patient test, convincingly it appears that such a scheme does not exist. The reports are due, doubtless, to the extreme moderations of the shifts in color-combination.

While form and color are the items which the mountains contribute to beauty these items, it should be noted, often combine into a larger beauty by reason of the setting in which a peak or range is placed. In this mountain-frame there are many potent features. First, there is the over-arching sky, which always is doing some gloriously beautiful thing to the mountain. Then there are settings where meadow, or forest, or lake, or river, or river-valley plays an important part. Then there are settings where winding roads and picturesque villages seem to enhance the mountain beauty. Then there is the combination-frame where many things artistically interact, as, for example, when we view Mount Pisgah from Asheville, or the White Mountains from Sugar Hill. This last view has a combined total of mountain beauty, which, in a period of more than twenty years, has never lost an atom of its unique charm.—OLIN ALFRED CURTIS, in "The Mountains and Other Sketches."

At Home

It is good, on winter evenings, to lounge in front of the big hearth fire with the house dogs asleep around us; and to listen to the roar of the storm or to the scratch of snow against the windows; to hear, on bitter nights, the rifle-crack of mile-wide splitting ice on the lake, or the groan of battling imprisoned air under the twenty-inch-thick ice sheet.

It is good to sit like that, reading or chatting together, and to know we are gloriously at home after our many years' journey.

It is good to tramp over the frosty hills at sunrise in the tingling cold, a swirl of collies dancing about us, the sun in our faces, the dawn-wind in our eyes.

It is good to feel the tug of the rod and to hear the hum of the reel, in shadowy pools on hot summer days. It is good to row lazily homeward across a sunset-scarlet lake.

It is good to loaf on the deep veranda, the drowsing collies at our feet, on moon-drenched spring nights; the soft air heavy with the scent of wistaria and honey-suckle.

It is good to talk and to laugh here with the many friends whom the years have left us and who seem to like us and to like this dear home of ours.

It is good to have the congenial dual work which makes short our days and which makes tenfold pleasanter our after-hours of loafing.

It is ALL good; incredibly good; a happiness that never has palled. It is our golden Indian Summer.—ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE, in "To the Best of My Memory."

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INTEREST IN STOCK MARKET AT A LOW EBB

Prices Rise Irregularly in Very Dull Trading—Few Good Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market concluded the first half of the critical year of 1930 with January hopes wholly unrealized, but with indications of having completed another period of drastic deflation, which many traders were cautiously inclined to believe had at last carried the general level of share prices to rock bottom.

Trading was extremely dull, but with absence of further liquidation, shorts were disposed to cover their commitments, and pivotal shares generally rallied 2 points or more. Despite the belief widely expressed in brokerage circles that selling had been completed, there was, nevertheless, no inclination to renew aggressive operations for the advance.

Before any large scale resumption of bullish activity can be expected important traders say that it will be necessary thoroughly to test present levels, after Wall Street's numerous premature conclusions that a turn had come.

Factors militating against a steadily rising market at this time are indicated as the second quarter earnings statements, which will appear shortly, and the summer slump in industry.

Furthermore, commodity prices have yet to show conclusive signs of stability, and reductions of retail prices to conform with the lower level of wholesale quotations would be likely to hold the stock market in check.

Wall Street regards as the most favorable factor now in sight the reinvestment demand expected to arise from the huge outflow in interest and dividend checks during the next few days.

The amount thus to be made available is variously estimated from $750,000,000 to more than $1,000,000,000. While much of this sum may find its way into bonds, it is felt that a strong bond market would pave the way for higher prices for stocks.

Standard Issues Up

Furthermore, foreign investment funds, some of which were withdrawn during the recent decline, appear slowly to be returning.

Call money, having touched 1½ per cent last week, renewed at 2 today, and rose to 3 for the first time in a fortnight, but this was regarded as the result of temporary withdrawals to meet the mid-year settlement requirements.

Week-end news was meager. The Federal Reserve Board's report on May department store sales showed a reduction of only 2 per cent, as contrasted with a drop of 3 per cent for the first five months.

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of President Hoover's business survey council, offered a factual report on business conditions, without comment or interpretation. Gains in savings bank deposits and fairly active retail trade were pleasing items in the report.

Shares rising 2 to more than 3 points included American Telephone, Pennsylvania Railroad, U. S. Steel, American Can, General Electric, Atchison, National Biscuit, American Water Works and Consolidated Gas.

Shares rising 3 to 6 included Eastman, Macy, Auburn, Worthington, Air Reduction, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical and Westinghouse Electric.

Such volatile issues as Case and Ingersoll Rand made even wider gains.

Shorts became uneasy as the best grade stocks forged steadily higher in the last hour.

Atchison was quoted more than 10 points above last week's low for the year. U. S. Steel crossed 159 with little difficulty and American Telephone was in demand above 209. The close was strong. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Bond Trading Quiet

Nominal interest was displayed in the listed bond market today, and was reflected in the quiet movement and lessened sales volume.

The domestic section showed rising tendencies but was sluggish and gave little evidence of a sustained rally. Convertible bonds were dull and the foreign group was steady.

Call money renewed at 2½ per cent while other rates remained unchanged.

Few changes of any importance occurred in the railroad list in which trading was diminished. St. Louis San Francisco 4½s were easier. Erie 5s, New York Central 5s and Union Pacific 4s moved upward. Fluctuations in the rest of the group were narrow and about evenly divided in the direction they took.

The bulk of the trading in convertibles centered in Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s which gained nearly a point. Railroad and amusement stock privilege issues were hesitant.

A three-point rise in Bolivian 7s was the largest change in the foreign group. Foreign bonds were steady generally, with changes confined to small fractions.

United States Governments softened on a small turnover.

New offerings today were limited to municipal issues, and totaled about $600,000.

REPUBLIC STEEL-BERGER MERGER

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Merger of the Republic Iron & Steel Company of Youngstown and the Berger Manufacturing Company of Canton into the Republic Steel Corporation was announced here with the filing of merger paper with the Secretary of State. The merger papers provided for a revision of the capital stock of the company. Preferred stock was increased from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 and no par value common shares were increased from 1,000,000 shares to 5,000,000 shares.

USE OF COPPER BY UTILITIES

Use of copper by electric light and power companies in the United States for transmisison and distribution purposes and for generator station and substation purposes, American Bureau of Metal Statistics estimates at 127,000 tons, and old copper taken down at 23,600 tons in 1929, compared with 115,000 tons and 24,000 tons respectively in 1928.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

International Hydro-Electric System May output was 347,385,000 k. w. h., an increase of 11 per cent over May, 1929, and 53 per cent over May, 1928. Five months' output was 1,704,447,000 k. w. h., an increase of 10 per cent over 1929 and 52 per cent over 1928.

UNTED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.

Net income of United Gas Improvement Company, excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Company, for the 12 months ended May 31, 1930, was $35,844,189, an increase of 23.1 per cent over the previous 12 months.

CUBAN BOND INTEREST

HAVANA—The Cuban Government has deposited $1,650,000 with the Chase National Bank of New York to pay interest on Cuba 5½ per cent Public Works bonds.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 28
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	1500	26	25½	25⅝	26
37⅝	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2300	24¾	24¼	24½	24
32	23	2	Adams Mill	400	28	27⅛	28	..
156⅝	114	3¶*	Air Reduc	16400	126¼	120	126¼	120
36	16	2½¶	Airway El	100	17	17	17	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	9½	9½	9½	..
35⅝	18	..	Alleghany	4400	19⅝	19	19	19
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf pd	400	89	89	89	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1300	270	256	269	255
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	3100	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	50½
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch	1000	25½	23	25½	..
97⅞	68	2¶	§Am Bk Note	500	71	69⅞	71	68
12	6	..	Am Beet S	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	400	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	30⅞
54⅝	41½	2.40	Am Brake	100	41½	41½	41½	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1900	12¾	11⅝	12⅝	..
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bov pf	10	70	70	70	..
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	25200	121¼	115¾	121	116¼
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	52	51½	51½	51
116	92	7	Am Car pf	100	101	101	101	..
51¼	36⅝	2¶	Am Chicle	400	42	41	42	39½
33	9½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	10	9¼	9¼	9½
30⅞	15	2	Am En Til	500	18⅝	16	18⅝	..
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	21000	66⅜	63½	66	63¼
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	500	108	107⅞	108	..
100¾	92½	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	93½	93½	93½	..
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	2300	27⅜	26	27⅛	26½
34⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	19	19	19	..
41⅞	31	3	*Am Ice	1400	35	34⅞	34⅞	35
55⅜	28¾	2	§Am Int Corp	300	33	31½	32⅞	31⅜
4	1⅝	..	Am La Fr	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
105	48¼	8	Am Loco	300	49½	48⅞	48⅞	47¼
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	100	34	34	34	..
119⅞	72¾	1	§Am Pw&Lt	3400	84	81⅞	83	79
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	100	101	101	101	101
85	75	5	Am P&L pf A	200	80	80	80	79
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	84	84	84	84
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1800	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	25
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	200	17⅞	17¾	17¾	..
100⅞	51⅛	2§	*Am Roll Mill	1400	55½	53¼	55½	53½
67⅜	52⅛	5	Am Saf Raz	300	59¼	57½	58⅞	58
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	400	57¾	57½	57½	56½
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	400	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	..
22½	7	..	Am Solvent	300	7½	7	7½	6¾
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	38	38	38	..
33¼	21	3	Am Solvent pf	100	22	22	22	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	100	48½	48½	48½	..
110	102¼	7	Am Sugar pf	400	104	103¼	104	104¾
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	20	19	17⅛	17⅛	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	14800	210½	207	210½	206¾
22⅝	16	..	Am T&T rts	4900	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17⅛
114⅜	106	8	Am Type	100	115	115	115	..
113⅛	112¼	7	Am Type pf	110	113⅛	112½	113⅛	112¼
127—	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	3000	87⅞	83	87⅞	82⅞
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	7600	50¼	49¼	50¼	50
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
81⅞	74⅛	7	Armour D pf	100	77	77	77	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	500	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1700	3	2¾	2¾	3
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
90¼	20¼	7	Art Loom pf	50	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	900	35	34	35	39
242½	194	10	Atchison	1900	206	199	206	198
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
175½	153	10	Atl Coast L	500	153	153	153	155
51⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	1700	35½	34⅝	35⅜	34¾
37	29	..	Atlas Stores	1400	31	27⅝	31	27¼
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	200	103¾	100	103¾	98
60	52⅝	4.49	Aust Cred	300	53	53	53	52¾
61	37	3	Auto Strop A	1700	62	54	61	53⅛
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	400	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	106	106	106	..
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	2300	102	100	102	103¼
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	400	70	69	69	..
34	20½	2¶	Barnsdall A	1400	22	21⅞	22	21½
70⅛	49⅜	3§	Beechnut	300	50¾	50¾	50¾	49½
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	3500	30⅜	29⅛	30⅛	29
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1400	43⅞	42	43½	42⅛
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	7200	81	78⅝	81	79⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	126¼	125¼	125¼	125
69	28¼	3¶	Bohn Alum	400	31⅞	31½	31½	30½
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	8600	76¼	73	76¼	73
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	3800	28	24¾	27¾	24¼
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	2100	17¼	16½	17⅛	16⅛
35½	21	2	Briggs & Str	100	25⅛	25	25⅛	..
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	400	20⅞	13⅝	20⅞	14⅛
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	500	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
178¾	115	5	Bklyn Un G	300	128	128	128	123¾
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	400	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛
33⅝	11	..	Bruns Term	400	13½	12½	13½	12⅝
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	900	23	21⅞	23	21⅞
115	107	7	Bucyrus pf	100	113½	113½	113½	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
18⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	600	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	900	9½	9⅛	9½	8⅞
89⅜	77	..	Buff & Sus pf ct	300	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	..
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	2400	33⅝	31⅞	33½	31
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	27	27	27	27
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	1900	33	31⅜	32¾	31
48½	29⅛	2	Bush Term	600	32	31¼	32	31½
110	100	7	Bush T deb	10	99	99	99	..
4¼	2¼	.50	Butte Cop	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	4800	74⅞	71⅜	74⅞	70½
			—C—					
77½	62	4	Calif Pack	100	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	..
2	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	400	53¼	52	53¼	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	400	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
73⅜	56	5	Canad Dry	1500	61¼	60⅛	61¼	60
203⅞	184⅜	10	Can Pac	1200	188¼	186⅜	188	187¼
50¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac N wi	1000	47⅛	42¾	47	46¾
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	400	59⅞	59	59⅞	59⅝
362¾	156½	6	Cash Thresh	4200	179	170	179	169
60	10¼	..	Celotex	3200	13⅞	12	12¾	11¾
84⅞	60	7	Celotex pf	100	61¼	60	61¼	..
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rig	400	5	4⅝	5	3¾
62½	51	7	Cent Rib pf	10	67½	60	67½	..
65⅜	43½	6	Cerro de P	300	46	46	46	44½
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
67⅞	20⅛	4.20	Checker Cab	1000	25	24⅜	25	24⅝
82½	51⅝	3	Ches Corp	100	55	55	55	51½
21⅜	18¼	..	Ches Ohio rts	400	18½	18⅛	18½	..
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	200	175	173	175	174½
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	600	9⅞	9½	9¾	9⅜
59⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	32½	31⅞	32	..
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	1200	14⅛	14	14⅛	..
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	22½
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	400	68	67⅞	68	67
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	50	27	27	27	25¼
67⅝	50	2.40	Childs	300	52¼	51½	52¼	51½
43	24	3	Chrysler	6700	27⅜	25½	27⅜	25½
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	33	33	33	..
20⅜	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	200	14	14	14	14
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	700	176¾	173	176⅞	172⅛
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	200	51½	51¼	51½	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	2200	21⅜	21	21¾	20½
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	100	85	85	85	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	2000	49⅞	46	49⅞	..
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	50	78	78	78	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	5000	64⅜	62½	64⅜	62⅝
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	105½
199	108	5¶	Col Carbon	1700	125¼	119	125	119
37⅞	16⅜	.87	Col Graph	3300	18½	18	18½	18¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	600	26	24⅞	26	25⅞
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	20	24½	24½	24½	..
87	80	6	Con Inv pf	400	81	81	81	80¾
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	800	32	30⅝	32	..
100	89	6½	Com I 6½%	200	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	7200	23¼	22⅜	23¼	22⅝
20¼	12⅝	.60	Comwlth So	9600	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14⅛
104¾	99	..	Comwlth So pf	200	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	100¾
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	2600	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
27⅞	15⅜	2	Con Film	200	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	300	19¼	19	19	19
136⅞	91⅜	4	Con Gas	12800	108¼	103¾	108¼	103⅛
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	700	101½	101¼	101½	101¼
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	500	1	⅞	⅞	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	12½	12¼	12½	12
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	900	23¼	22⅛	23¼	21⅞
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	76	76½	76	..
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	2500	55	53⅛	55⅛	54⅝
37⅜	16⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	500	17½	16⅝	17⅛	..
77⅝	50	2	¶Cont Ins	300	56⅛	53	56⅛	52½
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	1600	4	4	4	4
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2300	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	19⅛
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	3100	23¼	21⅞	23¼	22
113⅜	87½	3	¶Corn Prod	3300	94¼	91⅝	94¼	91⅝
33	15½	..	Coty	800	18¼	18	18¼	18
35⅝	25½	2	¶Cream of Wh	800	29½	29	29½	..
59⅜	38	..	Crown Cork	100	42	42	42	..
18½	13	1	*Crown Zell	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
93⅝	70½	5¶	Crucible	100	79	76	79	75
117	105	7	Crucible pf	100	105	105	105	105
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13¾	13½	13¾	14
65⅝	47	..	Cub Am S pf	100	55½	55½	55½	47
2⅛	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	1½	⅞	1½	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40
14⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	7600	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	2700	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	..
			—D—					
43	24⅝	..	Davison	100	27½	27	27	26¾
181	146	9	Del & Hud	400	150⅛	150	150⅛	149¼
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	116	116	116	116
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	215	215	215	214
42¾	22	1.20	Devoe & R A	300	22	22	22	22⅛
114¾	106¾	7	oDevoe & R 1pf	100	112½	112½	112½	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	200	205	205	205	204¾
30⅝	18	1.20	*Dom Stores	100	18	18	18	18
145¼	100½	4¶	Dupont	8000	105⅜	103⅛	104½	103
1¾	⅝	6	Dupont rts	9000	⅞	¾	¾	¾
102½	97	8	Duplan S pf	100	100	100	100	..
			—E—					
75½	14	1½§	Eastern RM	200	16	15¾	16	..
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	5400	201¾	193	201¾	193
37¼	19⅛	3	Eton Axle	500	22¼	21	22	21
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	4300	60¼	56⅛	60	57⅜
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
103½	45¼	1	Elec P&L	29100	69¾	66⅛	69¾	66
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107¼
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	..
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
107½	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	100	99	100	..
50⅜	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	200	46¼	46	46	46
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	2900	38⅞	38	38⅜	36¼
67⅜	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	55	55	55	..
62½	50	4	Erie 2pf	100	50	50	50	..
43⅝	12	4	Eureka Vac	400	13	12⅛	13	12
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	200	8	8	8	8
76⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	10	25½	23	25½	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	800	38¾	37½	38¾	37½
29¼	10	..	Fashion Pk	100	11	11	11	..
80	49	7	Fash Park pf	130	55	53½	55	..
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	100	28	28	28	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	700	34½	33¼	34	33½
89¾	56	2.60*	Fidelity Ins	100	64	64	64	..
33⅛	20	1.60	Firestone	100	72½	72½	72½	..
61⅞	46	2½	First Nat St	700	51	50	51	50
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	7800	80½	76¼	80½	76
210	150¼	7	Foster & W pf	20	154¼	154¼	154¼	..
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	31	29½	31	29¾
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	12	12	12	..
57⅝	16⅛	4	Fox A	7700	41¾	40¼	41¾	40⅛
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	2200	40⅝	39	40½	38⅞
			—G—					
11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	200	7½	7	7½	7¼
80	67¼	5	Gamewell	100	67	67	67	67¼
111⅞	78⅝	4§	Gen Am Tk	4200	84½	83	83½	82⅜
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	300	43	41½	43	41¼
38½	10¾	2	Gen Bronze	300	20½	20⅛	20½	20
34⅛	14	..	Gen Cable	100	14	14	14	14⅛
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	32	32	32	32⅛
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Electric	75000	70¾	68⅛	70¼	67¼
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
61¼	43⅛	3	Gen Foods	6500	55	53½	55	53½
18⅜	8	.50	Gen G&E A	1600	10½	9¼	10½	10
59¾	40½	3¶	Gen Mills	200	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42⅜
96⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1800	92⅞	92K	92⅞	93⅛
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	26500	40¼	39⅞	40¼	39
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	300	126½	125¼	126½	126¼
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1400	34	32¾	34	31¾
21¾	9⅛	..	Gen O Ad	100	10	9¼	9⅞	..

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 28
51¼	30	..	Gen Theater E	2500	33	31½	33	32½
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	80	77	80	..
19⅝	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	1500	13⅝	13	13⅛	13
80	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	1100	69	65¼	69	..
106⅛	66½	5¶	Gillette	2200	69¾	68⅛	69¾	68½
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	300	11⅝	11⅛	11½	..
38	15½	2	Glidden	200	16	16	16	16¼
19	8¼	..	Goebel (Adolf)	200	9	9	9	9
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	3500	38⅝	37¾	37⅞	37⅞
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	1700	27⅛	26	27	26
104½	80	7	Goodrich pf	200	78	78	78	81
96⅞	55¼	5	Goodyear	3700	60	56¼	60	56⅛
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	93	93	93	93
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	4200	11½	10¾	11	10¾
13⅜	5¾	..	Graham-P	400	6	6	6	6
10¾	5½	..	Graham-P ctf	100	7	7	7	..
59⅞	18	3	Granby	400	22¼	21⅝	22¼	21¾
52	30	1	Grand Silver	..	86½	86½	86½	31
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¼
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	600	32	30⅝	32	30¼
102	71	5	Grt Nor pf	1300	78	75¼	76½	75⅞
99¼	67	5	Grt Nor pf ct	600	74	73	74	70⅛
25⅝	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	800	20	19⅛	20	..
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	100	116	112¾	112¾	..
28	12½	..	Grisby Gru	12700	16	15	16	15¼
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mobile	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30¼
98¼	90	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	91	91	91	..
			—H—					
32	26	1½	Hack Wt	200	28½	28	28¼	..
1¾	1¼	..	Hack W rts	220	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	1400	19⅝	15¾	19⅝	16
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dept pf	100	81	81	81	80¾
31¾	21	1¶	Hall Print	200	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22
72¼	50	2	Harbison	100	50	50	50	..
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	500	13½	11⅛	13½	11¼
17¾	5⅞	..	Hayes Body	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	91½	89¾	91¼	88
108¾	83½	5	Hershey pf	300	92½	90	92½	89½
12⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	6	5¾	6	..
29	9⅞	2	Houdaille B	500	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	9500	77	72	77	72
63	44	3¶	Household F pf	100	63½	63½	63½	62¼
41⅞	25⅛	4¶	Howe Sound	800	27½	26	27½	..
53⅝	41	3½	Hud Man	200	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	4500	30½	29½	30⅛	29¾
26⅝	13	2¶	Hup Motors	1200	14	13½	14	13½
			—I—					
136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	800	116½	115¼	116⅜	116½
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	1100	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20¾
28⅞	8¾	N	Indian Refin	7400	11½	10⅝	11	10½
27¾	8⅛	..	Indian Re ct	2200	11¼	10¼	11	10⅛
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	7000	80⅝	73	80¼	80
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	400	193	192	193	185
98	68	4	Inland Steel	100	69	69	69	..
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	100	15¼	15	15¼	..
13	9⅛	..	Insurance ctfs	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
39½	20⅛	..	Interboro RT	200	26	25	26	..
7½	4	..	Intercon Rub	200	4	4	4	4
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	2300	7⅛	6	7	6
67¼	52¼	7	Int Agri ppf	200	60	56½	60	..
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	1200	173	169½	173	168
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	200	12½	12	12	12⅞
75⅝	55¾	4	Int Cement	700	60	59⅛	59⅛	59
14½	5	..	Int Combus	1200	6½	6	6⅛	6
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	1100	55⅝	54½	55⅞	55
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	15000	84⅜	82	84⅜	81⅞
144½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	142¼	142¼	142¼	142⅛
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	1800	36½	35	36½	36
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	400	72¼	71⅝	72¼	73
33	19	..	Int M Mar	200	20⅞	20½	20⅞	..
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	400	25¼	23¾	25¼	23⅞
31⅛	17	2.40	Int P&P A	100	20½	20½	20½	20
22¾	11¾	..	Int P&P B	200	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¼
58¾	36	3	Int Print Ink	200	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	..
45¾	41¼	6	Int Salt	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
62	53½	3	Int Shoe	400	54	54	54	54½
45¾	41⅛	..	Int Salt n	2800	40⅞	39¾	40⅞	41½
77⅜	40⅛	2	Int Tel&T	7900	44½	42⅜	44½	42½
1½	1½	..	Int Salt n rts	700	1½	1½	1½	..
28⅞	15⅜	1	Interlake	100	17½	17½	17½	18¾
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	400	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¾
32	23	2	Intertype	200	26	26	26	..
29	14	2	Inv Equ	200	16	16	16	15
43	32	4	Island Cr	2000	32	32	32	32
			—J—					
66½	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	2000	47½	46	46	41¾
138⅜	73¼	3	Johns Man	6000	80⅛	75¾	79⅞	75
123½	115½	7	Johns Man pf	100	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	1000	122½	120¾	120¾	..
5½	1⅝	..	Jordan Mot	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B	10	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..
41½	24	1.02	Karstad tf	1200	25⅜	24½	25¼	..
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	500	27	26½	27	27
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	3200	16⅞	15⅛	16⅝	15¾
62¾	37½	5	Kennecott	1600	39½	38¼	38⅝	39⅛
59⅝	48	2½§	Kimberly	100	53	53	53	..
40½	20	1	Kinney	200	25	26	26	24¼
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	1000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
55⅛	36¼	1½	Kraft Cheese	200	48½	48½	48½	..
36¾	24	1.60	Kresge	200	28¼	27½	27¾	..
35⅝	23¾	1.34	Kreuger Toll	2400	27⅜	27	27⅜	26⅞
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	3200	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	22½
35	22½	2	Kuppenheim	5000	35	35	35	35
			—L—					
97¼	66⅞	..	Lehman	1800	70¼	68¾	70¼	..
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	200	25⅜	24½	25⅜	24⅞
81⅞	52	4¶	Liquid Car	3800	68¼	66	68¼	65⅛
95¾	42⅛	3¶	Loews Inc	19000	64½	67½	63½	62½
96½	84	..	Loews pf xw	1000	94¾	94½	94¾	..
70¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	900	60¼	58⅞	60	58¼
51¼	33⅛	1¾	Lou G&E A	100	35½	35½	35½	34½
138½	128	7	Louis & N	100	132½	132½	132½	..
12	8	..	Lou Oil Ref	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
			—M—					
44	30½	2	McGraw Hill	100	34	34	34	..
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	1800	75½	73½	75½	..
28¼	12	1a	McLellan	300	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
88½	46	6	Mack Trucks	1000	52¼	51	52	51⅜
159¼	109	2¶	Macy	1400	117¾	112½	117¾	117¾
52½	30	5°	Magma Cop	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	33⅛
12¾	6½	..	Mallinson	1000	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9⅜
50	15¼	..	Manti pf	1000	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
40½	24¼	2½	Man Elv mg	1200	25½	24⅛	25½	24
25½	17	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	200	19	19	19	19
48⅜	35¾	2½	*Marshall	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅞
30⅞	8⅜	2	Marmon	100	9	9	9	8½
51⅜	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	1000	36⅞	34¾	36⅞	..
61⅜	43	2§	May Dept S	1200	45½	43¾	45½	..
23	13¾	1½*	Maytag	200	14	14	14	14
40½	21½	3	Maytag pf ww	200	22	21½	22	21½
85½	75	6	Maytag 1pf	200	77	77	77	..
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	1800	20¼	19	20	19
23⅞	15	4	Miami Cop	1000	16½	16⅜	16½	16
76	53	2½	*Mich Steel	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
33	22⅛	2	Mid Cont	1800	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅛
2½	⅛	..	Mid States ct	200	1	1	1	1⅛
53	21⅝	2	Midlands	200	25½	24⅛	25⅛	24⅞
28⅞	12⅛	..	Min Moline	100	14	14	14	13½
66⅝	33⅛	..	Mo K&T	1500	36	35	35⅝	34⅞
110	98¼	7	Mo K&T pf	200	98	98	98	..
145	115⅝	5	Mo Pac pf	100	120	120	120	..
40	17	3	Mohawk	900	17½	17¼	17¼	..
60	35	1¼	Monsanto Ch	100	37⅛	37	37⅛	..
49⅞	31	3	Mont Ward	11300	34⅞	33	34⅞	32⅞
16½	3¾	..	Moon Mot	1600	6	6	6	6
72	51¾	3.60	Morrel & S	200	52	52	52	..
2⅞	1⅛	.40	Mother Lode	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11⅜	3⅜	..	Mot Met G&E	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
26¾	21	3	Motor Wheel	1000	22⅞	22	22	..
20⅜	8	..	Mullins Body	1200	9	8½	8½	..
25¼	12½	3§	Murray Body	7400	15½	13½	15¾	13¼
49	35⅝	2	Myers Bros	1000	38½	38¼	38½	..
			—N—					
58½	30⅛	6	Nash Mot	1500	33½	32½	33	32⅜
26¼	10⅝	1½	*Nat Acme	400	12½	12	12½	11⅞
20	9¼	..	Nat Bellas H	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
82	55	7	Nat Bel H pf	200	60	60	60	..
93	71	6	Nat Bisc	8600	83¼	79¼	82½	78½
83½	45½	2.80	*Nat Cash R	600	47½	46⅛	47	..
62	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	5300	49¾	47¾	49¾	47⅜
24½	14¾	2	Nat Dept Sto	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
39½	24½	2	NNatN Distil	500	28¼	25¾	28¼	..
119	116	6	Nat Lead p.f B	10	118	118	118	..
58⅞	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	13800	39¼	37¼	39⅛	37⅞
55¼	53	2	Nat Steel Corp	400	54⅞	54½	54½	55¼
124¾	100¾	5¶	Nat Supply	200	103	102	103	101
115⅝	113	7	Nat Sup pf	30	115	115	115	..
98⅜	66¼	5	Nat Surety	—	74¾	70	74¾	68
41⅞	24	2	Nat Tea	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
32⅜	15½	1.58	Nev Cons	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
192¾	150¾	8	NY Central	3200	156⅞	155	156¼	155
144	94	6	NY C&StL	100	103	103	103	102½
110¾	106	6	NY CStL pf	200	108	106	108	..
324	178¾	5	NY&Harlem	100	203	195	195	..
128⅛	87¼	6	NY NH&H	800	102	100½	102	10
135½	116	7	NY NH&H pf	100	118	118	118	116¾
265	213¼	8	Norf & West	200	220	218	220	..
132⅞	89¼	10a	No Am	15500	96¾	92	96½	92⅜
15⅝	7½	..	No Am Aviat	600	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛
55¾	45	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	200	50½	50⅜	50½	..
97	66¾	5	Nor Pac	100	73	73	73	72
96⅜	63½	5	No Pac cts	100	71	71	71	69
			—O—					
15½	9⅛	..	Oilwell	4000	16⅛	15	16⅛	14
93	86	7	Oilwell pf	70	86	86	86	..
39⅞	13⅞	..	Oliver Farm	200	17	16⅛	17	16¼
90¾	70	6	Oliver ppf	100	72	72	72	..
46⅛	27	3	Oliver cv pf	200	28	28	28	..
8⅜	2¾	..	Omnibus	1400	5⅜	4	5⅜	..
56	36	5	Oppenheim	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
80⅜	55	2½	*Otis Elev	2200	60⅞	59½	60¼	59¾
60⅞	45¼	4¶	Owens Bot	100	48	48	48	46
			—P—					
74⅞	52⅛	2	*Pac Gas	800	56	55¼	56	55¾
107⅞	72	3	Pac Lighting	300	78½	76½	78	..
178	130	7	Pac Tel & T	40	132	131	132	130
23⅜	12½	1	Packard M	3600	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
67½	50½	..	Pan-Am B	900	57⅞	57	57⅞	57
12¾	4⅛	..	Panhandle	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
77¼	48⅝	4	Paramount	7000	56¾	55	56⅜	55
35¾	19	3	*Park & Tilf	100	20	20	20	..
4⅜	1⅝	..	Park Utah	1000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅛	9	1½	*Parmalee Tr	400	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
9	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ax A	300	8¼	8	8	7½
14	4⅞	..	Peerless Mot	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
55⅝	26⅛	1	Penick & F	1100	41½	40	41	38¼
80	48	3	Penney (JC)	500	50½	50⅜	50½	49¾
86⅝	69⅞	4	Penn RR	4900	73	72	73	71
101	94¾	5	Pere Mar ppf	10	97½	97½	97½	97½
21¾	17⅞	1.50	Pet Milk	100	18	18	18	18
27¼	18¾	1.50	Petroleum Corp	300	20	19½	20	19⅞
44⅞	29½	3	Phelps Dodge	400	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	..
25⅞	11⅝	..	Phila Read	28000	16¾	15¼	16½	15
44¾	29⅛	2§¶	Phillips Pet	1200	31½	31	31½	31½
2½	1	..	Pierce Oil	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	700	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4¼
37¾	27	2¶	Pillsbury	400	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	28½
50⅞	39¾	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	42	42	42	41½
78½	47	..	Pitts Coal	100	47	47	47	..
155	151	7	Pitts Ft W pf	20	154¼	154¼	154¼	..
27⅞	17⅝	1.40	Pitts Svr&B	100	18½	18½	18½	..
60	44⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	100	45	45	45	45
16⅝	6½	..	Press Steel	200	7	6⅝	7	..
78⅞	52⅝	2	Proctor & G	1500	71	69½	71	69½
11⅞	6½	..	Prod & Ref	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
123¾	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	8300	96	82⅛	96	91½
98½	91¾	5	Pub2Serv 5%	600	94	93½	93½	..
131	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	129¼	129¼	129¼	..
89⅜	62	4	Pullman	1400	65½	63	65½	63
8½	1¼	..	Punta Sug	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
27¼	19½	1.50	Pure Oil	800	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
114¼	110½	8	Pure Oil pf	20	112⅜	112	112⅜	..
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	800	61	59	61	58
			—R—					
69⅝	32½	..	Radio	7200	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛	34¼
85	68	5	Radio pf B	300	77	76	77	77½
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	12200	30⅞	29⅜	30⅞	29
58⅞	28	2.60	Raybestos	500	30	29⅜	30	28½
141½	100	4	Reading	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106¾
64⅞	34⅝	5	Real Silk H	800	39	38⅛	38⅞	..
46½	23	1.60	Rem Rand	1800	26	24⅝	26	25¼
79½	37¼	..	Repub Stl	1500	42¾	40	42⅝	40
95¼	88½	6	Repub Stl pf	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
34¾	23	2.40	Roy Meta	100	24	24	24	..
28¼	14¾	2	Richfield Oil	1400	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
25⅞	[illegible]	2§	Rio Grande O	1300	17¼	17⅛	17¼	16⅝

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 28
48¾	27¼	2.20	Rossia Ins	800	29¾	28¾	29¾	28½
56½	49⅛	3.22	Royal Dutch	1700	52½	52	52½	51⅞
			—S—					
122⅜	75¾	5	Safeway S	200	78½	78½	78½	79
118⅞	86½	8	StL &SF	900	88¾	87⅝	88¾	86½
57¼	33¼	2⅝¶	St Joseph	200	37	35½	37	35
31¾	16	2	Savage A	700	18½	17⅞	18½	17½
12½	5	..	Seabd AL	2000	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
14	9	1.20	Seagrave	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100⅝	59⅝	4a	Sears Roe	1000	63⅞	62	63½	62⅝
13½	6½	..	Servel	1500	7¾	7	7½	7
32¾	16½	2	Sharon	100	18	18	18	18
52	31½	1¶	Shattuck	200	35⅛	33½	35⅛	34
25½	18	1.40	Shell Union	2800	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅞
106¼	95	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	97	97	97	97
35	8½	..	Shubert Th	600	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	12¾
94⅛	22¼	3§	Simmons	1400	25	24½	25	24⅜
37	18	1.60	Simms Pet	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
32	20	2¶	Sinclair	4600	21¾	21	21¾	21
42	28½	2	Skelly Oil	300	29¾	29	29⅛	28¾
99¾	89½	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	200	89½	89½	89½	..
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	106	106	106	..
72	52⅝	2	So Calif Ed	300	56½	55	56½	55
9	3½	..	So Dairies B	100	6½	6½	6½	..
127	108	6	So Pacific	1300	111¾	110⅜	111¾	110¼
136¾	89⅛	8	So Railway	400	94½	90⅛	92¾	89⅞
37¾	15⅞	..	Spang Chal	800	32½	31¼	32¼	31¼
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	50	93	93	93	..
30½	12⅛	1	Sparks With	3900	16⅞	15¾	16½	15¾
29¼	17	1.50	Sta Brands	400	19¼	18¾	18⅞	18¾
129¼	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	1100	92¼	89	92⅛	88½
15½	5	6a	Sta Inv	100	4½	4½	4½	..
104¼	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	100½	100½	100½	..
75	55½	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	2500	59⅝	59	59⅝	58¾
84⅞	58	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	1000	65½	64½	65½	64⅛
40⅜	30	1.60	Sta Oil NY	6300	31⅞	30¾	31¾	30⅞
47¾	27½	2¶	Starrett Co	300	31¾	31⅝	31¾	..
20½	10	..	Sterling	200	10½	10½	10½	..
14¾	12	1.20	Sterling pf	200	11	111	11	..
113⅝	70½	4	Stone & Web	3700	78¾	76¼	78¾	75½
47¼	25¼	4	Studebaker	2600	27⅛	25⅞	27	25⅞
15⅞	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
17⅞	7¼	..	Symington A	200	7½	7½	7½	..
			—T—					
76¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	400	17	16⅞	17	..
17	10⅞	1	Tenn Cop	100	12	12	12	12
60½	50⅛	3	Tex Corp	2800	51⅛	50¾	51⅛	50⅞
67⅞	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	1100	52¾	52	52¾	51½
14½	8¼	..	Tex & P Coal	300	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	..
26⅞	13	2	Thermoid	1000	15½	15	15	15
36⅝	17⅝	1.60	Thatcher	100	18	18	18	18
32	25	2.40	The Fair	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
18⅞	9	..	Thom Star	300	10¼	10	10¼	..
17¾	10¾	.60	Tidewat As	5600	15¼	14⅞	15¼	13¼
89¾	78	6	Tidewat A pf	400	82	81½	82	..
21¼	12¼	.60¶	Timken-Det	1000	13¼	13	13	12¾
89¼	57½	3	Timken	1800	60⅜	58½	60⅜	57⅝
29	16¼	..	Trans Oil	2600	18	17¼	17½	17¼
20¼	9⅝	..	Tr Cont	800	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
33½	25	1.20§	Truscon S	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
99	89¼	6	Tr Cont pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅞
			—U—					
138	83	5	Underwood	1200	87¼	85	87¼	85½
106⅜	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	9800	69¾	67	69¾	67
50	37	2§	Un Oil Cal	500	40½	39⅝	39⅝	39¾
242¾	200	10	Un Pacific	2700	208⅞	203½	208¾	203½
38½	25¼	1.60	Un Tk Car	600	29¼	29	29¼	..
99	43½	..	Uni Air T	24600	53½	51	53½	51
77¾	56	3	Uni Air T pf	200	61	61	61	..
58¾	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	100	45¼	45	45¼	44
84	40⅛	2	Unit Carbon	1400	46¼	44½	45½	43¼
52	28⅜	..	Unit Corp	45500	32¼	30½	32¼	30½

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 28
53½	46⅝	3	Unit Corp pf	700	49¾	49¼	49½	49¾
19⅞	7⅛	..	Uni El Coal	500	9	7½	9	7½
105	83	4	Uni rFuit	1800	87	85¼	86⅞	86½
49⅝	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	8800	36	34¼	35⅜	34¼
102¼	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	300	101½	101½	101½	..
32⅞	16	..	US & For Sec	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
103	40⅛	3	US Freight	200	53¾	51	53¾	..
30⅝	17¾	2	US Hoffman	100	19	19	19	18½
139⅜	62	6¶	US Ind Alco	500	66	65	65½	63½
38¼	18½	2*	US Pipe&Fd	1700	27⅜	27	27¼	27
75½	48¼	5	US Realty	200	50	49⅞	50	50
35	20	..	US Rubber	200	22½	22	22⅜	21½
63⅞	41¼	..	US Rub 1pf	700	43¼	43	43¼	42¼
36½	17¾	3.50	US Smelt	200	18½	18¼	18¼	..
198¾	151⅝	7	US Steel	38900	160	156	159⅝	156
146	141	7	US Steel pf	200	145½	145½	145½	145½
14⅞	4⅛	..	Uni Stores A	200	11½	11½	11½	..
43⅞	15½	..	Uni Stores pf	500	40	39⅞	40	..
9	2¾	..	Univ Pipe	600	4½	4	4	4
45¾	30	2b	Util P&Lt A	400	32½	31⅜	32½	31¾
			—V—					
7⅛	2⅞	..	Vadsco	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
143¼	49⅞	3	Vanadium	60200	80⅝	77¼	80⅜	76⅞
8⅛	4	..	Va-C Chem	400	4½	4½	4½	4¼
34⅛	23	..	Va-C Ch 6%	100	23	23	23	..
115	105⅝	7	Va El&P 7 pf	70	115¼	115	115¼	114⅜
156	60	4	Vulcan	360	72	66	71¾	64
			—W—					
67⅜	30	..	Wabash	200	33	32½	33	32¼
89¼	71	5	Wabash pf A	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
31¾	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	1500	26	25	26	25½
42⅜	21½	3	Walworth	200	23½	23	23½	23½
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
77⅛	58	7	Ward Bk pf	100	60½	60½	60½	..
80¼	38½	4	Warner Br A	21100	41½	40⅜	41⅛	40⅝
27	12¾	1	Warner Quin	300	13¼	13	13¼	13
63½	40⅛	3	Warren Br	1400	45	43⅞	44¾	43
43½	23¼	2	Warren F&P	200	28⅜	28	28⅜	..
29⅞	22½	2	Wesson O	100	24	24	24	24
110⅞	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	20	108	108	108	108
110	104⅜	6	W Pen P 6%	100	109¼	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
118½	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	50	117¾	117¼	117¾	117¼
24⅛	11⅝	..	Wn Dairy B	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
36	18⅝	..	Wn Md	2600	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	22¼
219⅝	150¾	8	Wn Union	1300	163¼	161¼	163	160¾
52	36⅝	2	*Westg A B	200	38¾	38¼	38¾	39¼
201½	124¼	5	*Westg Elec	28200	139½	133½	139	134
197¾	126	5	*Westg El pf	10	140	140	140	..
40⅞	29¾	2	Weston In	300	33½	31	33⅜	31
36	33	2	Weston In A	200	34	34	34	..
43	27⅛	2	White Mot	300	32	30¾	32	31
13⅞	5	..	Whi Sew M	500	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
21	11½	..	Wilcox Oil	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
11	5¾	..	Willys-Over	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
85	62	7	Willys-Ov pf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
7¾	3⅛	..	Wilson	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
72⅞	51⅝	2.40	Woolworth	3700	56	54¼	56	54¼
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	8500	132	126½	132	127
93	78	6	Wor Pump B	100	88	88	88	..
73¼	67⅞	4	Wrigley	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	69⅜
			—Y—					
77	41¼	4¶	Yale & T	200	42¾	42	42¾	42
32¾	12¾	..	Yel Truck	37300	26⅛	25	25⅝	25⅛
47	32¼	3	Young S&W	1000	37	34⅝	37	33
			—Z—					
16¾	5⅝	..	Zenith Radio	200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO TAKE OVER BOSTON & WESTCHESTER SYSTEM

NEW YORK (AP)—Operation of the New York, Boston & Westchester Railway, running suburban trains in the Bronx and Westchester County, wil be taken over at midnight tonight by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway.

The Boston & Westchester system is a subsidiary of the New Haven company, but has not been actually operated by it.

L. S. Miller, president of the Boston & Westchester road, the name of which connotes its founders' hope that it might one day become a link between New York and Boston, has resigned voluntarily, and J. J. Pelley, president of the New Haven system, is taking over the presidency.

P. W. J. Smith, general superintendent of the Westchester & Boston, becomes president of the New England Transportation Company, a New Haven subsidiary opening buses from New York through New England, and also of the County Transportation Company, operating buses in Westchester County, and the Soundview Transportation Company, with a bus system in White Plains, N. Y.

A. T. Russell, former president of the New England Transportation Company, retires from that post to give his entire attention to the executive vice-presidency of the New Haven system, which he also holds.

W. H. Foster, general superintendent of the New York division of the New Haven, becomes general superintendent of the Boston & Westchester road, and H. E. Baily, superintendent of the New York division of the New Haven, becomes superintendent of the Boston & Westchester.

CAROLINAS HIGH AMONG STATES IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In May the greatest degree of spindle activity among the strong textile states was reported from South Carolina. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and the New England States are the strongholds of the textile mill business, with the Carolinas forging ahead as leaders of the future, according to the latest report on the industry from the Census Bureau at Washington.

The greatest degree of spindle activity last month was reported by the State of Tennessee, but that State has only 612,000 spindles, whereas South Carolina, which came next, has 5,673,000 spindles.

Tennessee reported activity representing 308 hours a spindle. South Carolina had 266 hours a spindle. Next came Georgia, her 3,000,000 spindles averaging 260 hours a spindle. Virginia was next with 688,000 spindles, these averaging 252 hours a spindle. Alabama followed with 1,857,000 spindles, which averaged 240 hours a spindle.

North Carolina, the second largest textile state, was sixth in the list of textile activity. With 6,245,000 spindles, the operation averaged 231 hours a spindle. Then, in the order of activity, came Mississippi, Texas, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

ILLINOIS BUSINESS SHOWING RECOVERY

"Business is recovering slowly but surely," says a survey just completed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, based on reports from leaders in industry and finance throughout Illinois.

"The latter half of 1930 will show distinct improvement. Despite recession and readjustment there is a large volume of business. Profits for this year will probably be as great as they were in 1928, and 1931 will be prosperous," say many of the leaders. Many of the replies expressed the belief that the passage of the tariff law would have a favorable effect on business conditions.

J. G. WHITE & CO., INC.

Readjustment of the capital structure of J. C. White & Co., Inc., involving issuance of five shares of common stock of $20 par value for each present share of $100 par value, and an increase in the authorized common stock from 30,000 to 500,000 shares, is proposed to the stockholders of the company. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on July 21 to consider the proposition.

TEXAS & PACIFIC NET

DALLAS, Tex.—Texas & Pacific Railroad reports for the five months ended May 31 net of $1,289,455 after taxes and charges, equivalent after dividends on the 5 per cent preferred to $2.05 a share on 387,551 shares of common, compared with $2,231,912, or $4.48 a share on the common, in the like five months of 1929.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; leaders up 3 to 6 points, despite higher call money.
Bonds: Firm; Electric Bond & Share rises 3 points.
Foreign Exchanges: Steady; Argentine down three-eighths.
Cotton: Easy; favorable weather forecast and liquidation.
Sugar: Easy; Cuban selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; large receipts and good rains Northwest.
Corn: Easy; bearish private crop estimates.
Cattle: Lower.
Hogs: Steady to higher.

HARVARD SOCIETY NOTES FAVORABLE BUSINESS FACTORS

Discussing commodity prices the Harvard Economic Society states in its current bulletin: "The factors which favor stabilization and recovery are still present. The dollar volume of business is increasing relative to seasonal expectation—a development which, when appearing after a period of business contraction, has in the past been attended or followed by a rise in commodity prices.

"Consumption of fabricated goods is in general continuing to gain upon output. Easy money has been accompanied by steadily increasing domestic flotations, which have been particularly large in the classes leading to increased expenditures on commodities and labor.

"Such influences—coupled with the fact that many prices have fallen to low levels—act to bring about a recovery in general prices."

CHICAGO WHEAT TRENDS DOWNWARD

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by rains in Canada, enlarged supplies on ocean passage, and by lower quotations at Liverpool, wheat prices here went lower early today. A further depressing factor was big arrivals of newly harvested domestic wheat at the principal primary terminals southwest.

Opening ⅞@1¾c off, Chicago wheat afterward declined a little more, and then rallied somewhat. Corn and oats were also easier, with corn starting ⅜@⅞c down, and subsequently keeping near to the initial range. Provisions held steady.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, July .89¼@⅜; Sept. .93⅛@⅜; Dec. .98¾@.99. Corn, July .73¾@⅞; Sept. .72¾@.73; Dec. .67@¼. Oats, July .35; Sept. .36⅛; Dec. .39¼.

Wheat closed unsettled 1⅛-1½c a bushel lower than Saturday's finish. Corn closed ⅜-1¼c down, oats a shade to ⅜c off, and provisions varying from 5c decline to an equal gain.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	13.63	13.65	13.60	13.63	13.65
July	13.63	13.65	13.43	13.46	13.59
Oct	13.25	13.28	13.21	13.27	13.29
Dec	13.40	13.46	13.38	13.42	13.47
Jan	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40
Mar	13.39	13.46	13.38	13.43	13.45

Spots 13.55, down 15 points. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	12.95	12.95	12.93	12.93	12.93
Oct.	13.09	13.10	13.05	13.08	13.09
Dec.	13.24	13.27	13.20	13.22	13.23

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	13.12	13.18	13.06	13.09	13.16
Oct	13.03	13.04	12.95	12.99	12.98
Dec	13.11	13.17	13.11	13.15	13.15

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	7.24	7.24	7.17	7.17	7.20
July	7.20	7.23	7.14	7.14	7.19
Oct.	7.04	7.06	6.97	6.98	7.02
Dec.	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
Jan.	7.07	7.10	7.02	7.02	7.06
Mar.	7.16	7.18	7.10	7.10	7.14

Spots, 7.58, down 14 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales, 3000; (American), 1900.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK—Output of crude oil in California for the week ended June 28 averaged 599,900 barrels daily, a decrease of 4100 from the previous week, the California Oil World reports.

REICHSPOST'S NEW ORDERS

BERLIN—The Reichspost has placed 200,000,000 marks of new orders to help the business situation.

REVERE ADVANCES SUGAR

Revere Sugar Refining has advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.70 cents, effective at the opening tomorrow.

ENGINEERING FIRMS IN GREAT BRITAIN ANNOUNCE MERGER

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The beginning of an engineering works combine is seen here in the £6,000,000 merger announced June 30 between Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln Grantham & Stockport on the one hand and R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., and Dursley Gloucestershire on the other.

These two concerns control between them 10 other engineering firms with subsidiary and associated companies in the United States, Canada, France, Belgium, Germany, Australia and Argentina.

Ruston & Hornsby hold, amongst other securities, all ordinary shares in the agricultural engineering firm of Ransomes Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., of Ipswich, founded 1789, besides a 50 per cent interest in Ruston Bucyrus, Ltd., of Lincoln, makers of excavating machinery.

The new combine claims to be the largest mass producers in the world of Diesel engines. It also manufactures oil and gas engines. The merger is to co-ordinate designs, production and sales, but leaves financial interests separate. Statements are made here that as a result of the present arrangement, firms concerned, while retaining their individuality, will in the coming six months be able to increase output materially. They now employ 12,000 persons.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

NEW YORK—Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is, therefore, placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. Pwr.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June, week end June 6	87.6	114.2
June, week end June 13	87.0	115.0
June, week end June 20	86.2	116.0
June, week end June 27	85.7	116.7

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
July	.89⅜	.89⅜	.88⅜	.89⅛
Sept.	.93⅜	.93⅜	.92½	.93⅛
Dec.	.99	.99	.98¼	.98⅞
Corn				
July	.73¾	.74⅛	.73¼	.73¼
Sept.	.73	.73⅛	.72¼	.72¾
Dec.	.67¼	.67¼	.66⅝	.67¼
Oats				
July	.35	.35⅛	.34¾	.35
Sept.	.36⅛	.36¼	.36	.36b
Dec.	.39¼	.39⅜	.38⅞	.39b
Lard				
July	9.45	9.47	9.45	9.45
Sept.	9.50	9.62	9.50	9.62
Dec.	9.37	9.37	9.32	9.32

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
July	.82⅜	.81⅝	.82⅛	.83¾
Sept	.86¼	.85½	.86⅛	.87
Dec	.91⅛	.90½	.91	.91⅞

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.96	.94¼	.95	.96⅜
Oct.	.99¾	.98¼	.99½	1.00⅞
Dec.	1.02	1.00⅝	1.02	1.03

WABASH EARNINGS OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—Chairman Williams of the Wabash Railway says: "Present forecast indicates that Wabash during 1930 will earn at least the amount of the annual dividend of the preferred stocks." For five months ended May 31 net income was $775,934 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.12 a share on the 693,692 shares of 5 per cent preferred A stock, compared with $2,593,111 in the first five months of 1929, equal, after regular dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred A and preferred B stocks, to $1.64 a share on the 667,324 shares of common.

DISCUSS HOLDING COMPANY

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Formation of a $250,000,000 insurance company holding corporation is reported to have been under discussion the last few days in Nashville between William R. Daly of Otis & Co. and Rogers Caldwell, president of Caldwell & Co., Nashville.

NORTH AMERCAN TRUST SHARES

NEW YORK—Semiannual dividend amounting to $12,000,000 will be disbursed to holders of North American Trust Shares today. This is believed to be the largest semiannual distribution ever made by a fixed trust. Holders will receive $1.34 a share.

AMERICAN BRASS CUTS PRICES

American Brass Company, effective Saturday, has reduced prices of brass and copper materials 1 cent a pound under those of May 16.

FALL MAY SEE TRADE UPTURN

Immediate Improvement Unlikely, Guaranty Trust Publication Says

NEW YORK—While some real progress toward business revival may be reasonably expected in the fall, current reports seem to indicate some further curtailment of activity between then and now, according to a survey just issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"This tendency is partly due to the fact that many branches of trade and industry habitually curtail their operations during the summer months," the survey continues. "But even with full allowance for seasonal changes, there can be no doubt as to the reactionary character of recent reports.

"The moderate gains noted a month ago have mostly been canceled, and the current rate of activity appears to be about as low as has been shown at any time since last December.

"Recent developments, moreover, do not brighten the outlook for a marked upturn in the early future. Commodity prices continue to move consistently downward. Employment is still on the decline.

"Construction contracts awarded in the first three weeks of June were considerably above the rate in May, but both the total for last month, and that for the first three weeks were smaller than those for the corresponding periods a year ago.

"After a considerable increase in output during the latter part of May, automobile producers have again cut down their schedules, and it is estimated that the number of vehicles produced in the first six months of 1930 was 1,000,000 units, or 30 per cent below the record total of a year ago.

"Business has definitely settled down to the expectation of a dull summer. Between the first of June and the first of September, seasonal influences do not favor trade revival; therefore, it is quite logical to assume that the autumn stimulus will provide the next opportunity for an upturn.

"Although recent reports have had a marked sobering effect on business predictions, there is still a general disposition to believe that trade will recover in the fall and that 'normal' activity will have been restored by the end of the year.

"Such an expectation is by no means unreasonable, supported as it is by certain favorable conditions, such as low money rates, fairly well maintained wage scales, and a generally moderate level of industrial and commercial inventories.

"There are, however, certain considerations on the other side. One is that the present depression has been in evidence for only a very short time in comparison with most recessions of similar scope in the past.

"Another condition that weakens the outlook for early recovery is the continued decline of commodity prices.

"An appraisal of the various favorable and unfavorable aspects of the situation seems to wararnt the view that some genuine progress toward revival may be observed in the autumn."

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June29	Last June28
21	Am & Cont	17½	16½	17½	..
779	Am Found	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	11⅞
10	Am Pneu	16½	16½	16½	..
12	Am T&T	209⅛	209⅛	209⅛	206¾
450	Am T&T rts	17¾	17	17⅝	..
200	Andes Pet	35	35	35	..
50	Big Sanf	55	55	55	55
32	Bonanza	199¾	199¾	199¾	..
35	Bos El 2 pf	92	92	92	..
27	Bos Prov	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	..
20	City Service	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅞
25	Cliff Min	5	5	5	..
45	Conn & Pas	103	103	103	..
75	Cop Range	10	9⅞	10	..
400	Cred Alli	8	8	8	..
250	East SS	26½	25½	26¼	..
160	East SS pf	48⅞	48	48⅞	48
75	E Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
40	E Mass pf	25	25	25	..
55	Edison Elec	259	259	259	..
100	Em Asso	24½	24½	24½	..
20	First Nat S	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	49⅞
10	Gen Capital	41	41	41	40
400	Ger Cr&In	18	18	18	..
20	Gilchrist	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
100	Hathaway B	21	21	21	21¼
10	Isle Royale	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
20	Int Hydro	36½	36⅛	36⅛	..
50	La Salle	75	75	75	..
50	Mass Util	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
10	Nash	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛
50	Nat Ser	4½	4½	4½	4
75	NE Tel	144	143	144	144
50	Pac Mills	21	21	21	..
75	Pub Util	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅞
100	Pont Cr	13	12¾	12¾	..
50	Quincy Min	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
20	Royal s c	66	65	66	..
145	Shawmut	15½	15	15½	15⅛
10	So Sur	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
96	Stone & Web	78	76¼	77⅝	76⅛
20	Sull Mach	45	45	45	48
25	Swift Inter	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
6	Swift & Co	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
30	Torrington	53½	53	53	53
100	Tower Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
135	Uni Found	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾
75	Uni Shoe	61½	61	61½	60⅛
8	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
25	US&El Pow	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	US&Over	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
100	Util Eq pf	74⅞	74¾	74⅞	74⅞
10	Venez M	5	5	5	5
10	Warren (S D)	88	88	88	..
	BONDS				
1000	Amoskeag 6s	78¾	78¾	78¾	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jne28	Last Jne27
50	Address Int'l	31	31	31	30⅞
100	Allied Motor	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
300	Am Con Pwr A	24	24	24	23⅛
700	Am Radio & T	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
200	Art Metal Wks	11½	11½	11½	11
700	As Tel Util	22	21⅜	22	21¾
300	Butler Bros	8½	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
100	Ct Pub Svc A	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅛
200	Ct & S W Util	22	21¾	22	22¼
1250	Chi City pf	16½	14	16¼	13½
2650	Chicago Corp	10½	10⅛	10½	10¼
350	Chi Corp pf	37½	37⅛	37½	37⅜
50	Chicago Inves	6	6	6	6
125	Common Edison	285	284	285	285
100	Consumers Co	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
1200	Cont Chgo	15¼	15	15¼	15⅛
2800	Cord Corp	7	6⅞	7	7
600	El House Ut	40⅝	40½	40⅝	41
200	Gen Theat Eq	32¼	31	32¼	32
150	Gleaner C Har	27½	27½	27½	27⅞
50	Grt Lakes Air	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
100	Inland Util	23	23	23	23
100	Kellogg Switch	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
50	Lion Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
100	Loudon Pack	46	46	46	46⅛
250	Manh Dearborn	30	29	29	30
100	Mer & Mfr "A"	27	27	27	26⅞
12500	Mid Utilities	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅛
1630	Mo-Kan Pipe	23¼	22¾	23¼	23
100	Morgan Lith	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅜
50	Nat Sec Inv	13½	13½	13½	13
400	N A Lt & Pwr	66	65	66	65⅛
950	Polymet Mfg	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8½
100	Q R S DeVry	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
300	Stand Dredge	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅞
100	Steinite Radio	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
100	Swift & Co	28¼	28	28¼	28⅛
50	Swift Int'l	33	33	33	32
300	U S Gypsum	38⅞	38½	38⅞	39
400	U S Radio	17	17	17	17
850	Utah Radio	7	6¼	6¾	6⅛
750	Util & Ind	12¾	12	12¾	13
250	Ut & Ind pf	21¼	21	21⅛	21⅛
100	Vortex Mfg	22½	22½	22½	22⅛
200	Yates-Am M pf	8	7	8	8

Stock sales Saturday, 113,600.

NEW HAVEN (CONN.) LOAN

New Haven, Conn., awarded to First National-Old Colony Corporation at 2.61 per cent plus $11 premium, $1,500,000 loan dated July 1, and due March 13, 1931, interest to follow basis. Other bidders were: S. N. Bond & Co., 2.70 per cent plus $5 and F. S. Moseley & Co., 3.05 per cent plus $5.

STEEL TRADE SHOWS USUAL SEASONAL DROP

Pipe and Structural Demand Leads—Prices Easier —Railroad Buying Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — Steel pipe and fabricated structural steel business continue the main support of the steel industry just now. There has been just a little more buying on the part of the railroads. The automobile industry moves slowly.

Makers of farm tools are closing down for a time for taking inventory. Shipbuilders have done no fresh purchasing recently. Miscellaneous steel buying is by no means dormant, yet is far from conspicuous.

This week is usually the low point of the year in the steel industry. The same will hold true this year.

Many steel consuming plants will be closed down for two weeks for inventory and machine repairing. Steel makers will not be closed down so long, but at the same time most wheels will be idle for a few days this week except in necessary continuous operations such as among the blast furnaces.

Price Trend Downward

The general average is around 65 per cent of capacity which compares with as low as 45 per cent some years at this time. Then of course 65 per cent of capacity means about 75 per cent compared with a few years ago as far as actual tonnage turned out goes.

Steel prices are still dipping in price, though gradually. Wire nails have been selling at $2.10 a keg or even $2.05 compared with $2.15 formerly. Bars, plates and shapes in the East are selling at the range of 1.65c to 1.75c a pound, Pittsburgh, which represents a reduction of $1 a ton in the minimum price. Galvanized sheets are selling as low as 3.15 a pound compared with 3.20c, the official price.

Probably at no time in history has fabricated structural steel been more active. Awards are heavy in tonnage, actual live inquiries are large in number and tonnage per project, while a wealth of new business looms over the horizon, particularly in the New York metropolitan district.

Thus 48,000 tons of steel will be needed for building an elevated highway over the New Jersey meadows; 43,000 tons will be needed for two more sections of the West Side elevated highway at New York; 10,000 tons is called for at a technical high school in Brooklyn.

Structural and Rail Buying

The Federal Government and the city of New York have decided to build a new post office and court building, occupying a large city block in downtown New York, requiring many thousands of tons of steel.

New subway bids are calling for increasingly large tonnages of steel at New York.

Following the purchases of 40,000 tons of steel rails by the Norfolk & Western, it was announced that the Santa Fee had increased its rail inquiry from 40,000 to 60,000 tons. In fact, these rail prospects probably mark the start of a secondary rail buying movement, the major purchasing having taken place last fall. Rail mills in the Chicago district are working at 50 per cent of capacity, contrasted with 80 per cent early this year. New buying will come at an opportune moment therefore.

Tin plate makers are working at 75 per cent of capacity and business is of average proportions. The peach crop in California is sufficient to fill 19,000,000 cases of cans, but producers are trying to limit this to 13,000,000 cases.

Pig Iron Price Reduced

The pea packs in Wisconsin and New York promise to be very large this year, though in the former state the pack will be 15 per cent less than expected a month ago.

The pig iron price was reduced 50c a ton at Chicago and St. Louis, the new quotation in the former district being $18 a ton. This is the fourth reduction by that amount so far this year, the iron price having held unchanged at $20 a ton throughout 1929.

In the East pig iron prices are unchanged, though they have a somewhat easy tone. Consumers of iron buy very cautiously, though a quickening of inquiry was noted at New York late in the week, where several inquiries appeared involving 500 to 1500 tons each.

There is an instance in the New York district where a maker of steam fittings has closed down for three months to allow orders to catch up with supplies. Yet there is apparently no distress in the foundry trade and such poor conditions as prevail now are frequently encountered at this time of year. Business looks blue only by comparison with the halcyon days of 1929.

Nonferrous Markets

Sheet steel sales in May were the lowest of the year, or at the rate of 55 per cent of producing capacity, according to the National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers. Production for the month was 73 per cent and shipments 71 per cent of capacity.

The principal metal in the nonferrous group to show weakness in zinc. Prime western slab zinc sold down to 4.15c a pound on Friday, bottom since 1921 when 4.12½c was touched. The price of zinc ore has been reduced $2 a ton in the tri-state district to $29. The spectacle of continual price declines of slab zinc, amounting to $1 a ton a day, has kept consumers out of the market.

Lead has been reduced further to 5.25c a pound, New York, and 5.15c, East St. Louis. Consumers were buying as far ahead as August, thereby showing more confidence in the market.

Copper prices were unchanged at 12c for home delivery, and 12.30c for export. Export sales averaged about 700 tons daily. Domestic business was light.

Tin prices have been inclined higher, due to announcements of definite curtailment of production, starting July 1.

RAILROAD EARNINGS DROP

NEW YORK (AP)—The first 73 railroads reporting May earnings showed net operating income of $60,957,000, a decrease of 32.5 per cent from net operating income of $90,338,000 for May last year. The April net operating income for the same roads was $57,077,000. On the basis of reports received to date, Dow, Jones & Co. estimates that the May net operating income for all roads should approximate $68,500,000, compared with net operating income of $103,616,041 reported in May last year and $62,271,581 reported in April this year.

APPROVE STOCK INCREASE

Stockholders of the General Refractories Company of Philadelphia have approved an increase in capital stock to 600,000 no-par shares from 300,000 and an increase of $5,000,000 in the authorized indebtedness of the company.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 12:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36½	65	65
Adams Ex 4s	88	87¾
Albany P W P 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97½
Alleghany 5s '49	97¼	97¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Alleghany 5s rcts	92	92
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Am Lt & Pow 5s	87	86⅞
Am I & Chem 5½s ct '49	102⅝	102½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	160⅝	160
Am T & T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Am T &T col '65s	104⅛	104⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105	105
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101	101
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¼	105¼
Ann Arbor 4s	82½	82½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	81
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91¾	91¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95⅞	95⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	123	121½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94½	94½
B&O 1st 4s '48	95	95
B&O 1st 4s '48	95	95
B&O 4s PLEA&WV div '41	94½	94½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86½	86½
B&O 4½s '33	100	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¼	103
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103⅜	103⅜
B&O cv 4½s	99¼	99¼
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¾	109¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¾	105¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36	35
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96½	96½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	102⅞	102⅞
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	90	90
By Products 5½s C	102¼	102¼
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100	99½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	42	42
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95⅜	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96
Can North deb 6½s '46	116¾	116¾
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅝	110⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87½
Can Pacifis 4½s '46	100⅛	99⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94	94
Cenu Pacific 5s '60	103⅝	103⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	98	98
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	99⅛	99⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	61⅛	61⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69½	69⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51	50⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86	86
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	78⅜	78⅜
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	98⅝	98½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	106¼	106¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	80	80
Chi & W Indiana 5s '52	89½	89½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	104
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¾	109¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅛	96⅛
Colonial Oil 6s	60	60
Colum Gas & E 's '52 Apr	101¾	101¾
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99¾	99⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	47	47
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	57	57
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	79¼	79¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅞	94⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98	98
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89¾	88⅞
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	92½	92½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92	91½
Dold Packing 6s '42	64	64
Doner Steel rfg 7s '42	103	103
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	101	101
Erie 5s '67	91½	91½
Erie gen lien	80⅝	80
Erie gen '75s	91½	91⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	65	65
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50	50
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99⅛	99⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101½
Gen PUet 5s '40	102⅝	102⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102⅞	102⅞
Gen Theater '40s	94	93⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106½	106
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	111	111
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99	98¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	76	76
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67⅞	65
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	80	80
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94⅜	94⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99½	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62	61½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47	47
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99⅛	99⅛
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	73	73
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	81	81
Int Paper 6s '55	90	88
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	108	108
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅞	96¾
Kendall 5½s	82	81
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92	92
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Lack Stel con 5s '50	103½	103⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
L'Autaro 6s '54	79⅝	79⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98	97¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99	99
La Ark 5s	82	82
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105½	105½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	40	40
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	46	45¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	93
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¾	100⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	103⅝	103⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76¾	76½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99½	99¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99½	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¼	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100½	100½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98¾	98¾
Morris Co 1st 4½s '39	80½	80½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79⅝	79⅜
Murray Body 6½s '34	98	96
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	95¾	95¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101¼	100¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	86½	86½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98¾	98¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & om 5s 2013	107½	107½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	106½
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97¼	97¼
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	96⅝	96⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L '32s	102½	102⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78	78
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	80⅛	80⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	93
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	120¼	120¼
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100½	100½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	4½	4½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅜	100¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	99¾	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C	97¾	97⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65⅝	65⅝
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	92	91⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	100½	100½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¾	101¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	45¾	45¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91⅝	91½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	105¼	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100	100
Penn RR 4½s D	96¼	95⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100¼	100¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100¾	100½
Penn RR 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109¼	109¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109¼
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103½	103½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	93½	93
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100¼
Phil Read C & I 6s '49	99	97½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99	99
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92¼	92
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86⅛	86⅛
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	104¼	104¼
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	94½	94½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	99	98¾
Punta Allegre Sug 7s '37	30	30
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93¾	93¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	93¾	93¾
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	97½	97½
Richfield Oil 6s	87	87
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¼	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96	96
Revere Cop & Brass 6s	104	104
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Rio G&W col 4s '49	85¼	85
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	99¼	99¼
St L & SF 4s A '50	89¾	89⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	92½	91
St L & S F gen 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
St L S W con 4s '32	99¼	99⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93½	93½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	40⅛	40⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	51	50½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	40¼	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	93½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	96⅝	96⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	103⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅞	100⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	104
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97⅝	97½
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97¾	97¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	88¾	88¾
So Ry con 5s '94	109⅛	109¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	116¾	116¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103¼	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	79	79
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	40	40
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103¾	103¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	102⅞	102½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102⅛	102⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102	102
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25	24½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	107¾	107⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	100¾	100¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108½	108⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96¼	96¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91⅞	91½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¼	99½
U S Rubber 5s '47	81	81
Utah Lt &Trac 5s '44	93⅞	93⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¾	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	80½	80½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	42	42
Va Ry 5s '62	104⅝	104⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	96	96
Warner 6s ww	97	97
Warner Bros 6s	100½	100
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅝	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82½	82½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98⅛	98⅛
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	110	109¾
Western Un 5s 1960	103	103
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91¼	91
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅞	102⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅝	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jun 30	Last Jun 28
3½s reg '47	100.30	101.1	100.30	100.31	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.	102.4	102.2	102.4	102.2
4th 4¼s '38	102.25	102.25	102.24	102.24	102.24
US 3⅜s '43	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23	
US 3⅜s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26
US 3¾s '56	105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30	
US 4¼s '52	112.21	112.21	112.21	112.21	112.21

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	84⅜	84⅜
Akershus 5s '63	92⅞	92½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	70	70
Antwerp 5s '58	97	97
Argentine 5½s '62	92½	92
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅞	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¼	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¼	98
Australia 4½s '57	78	77½
Australia 5s '55	85	84¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	89
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93½	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113	113
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅞	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6s '58	86¾	86¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	87	87
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	66¾	65⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	85½	82¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	104⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90½	90½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	80¾	80¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	80¾	80¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100¼
Breda 7s ww	77½	77½
Bremen 7s '35	103⅛	103⅛
Brisbane 5s '57	83½	83½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	82½	82½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	80	80
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82½	82½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5s 52	105	104¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	86	86
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	92½	92¼
Chile (Bank) 6s 1062	88¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89⅝	89⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89½	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89⅝	89⅜
Chilean Loan 7s	92½	92½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70	69⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71	70
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92	92
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	79	79
Cordoba Prov) 7s '42	92	92
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	104¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	89⅞
Finland 5½s '58	85½	85½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97	97
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅝	117⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅞	122¾
Germ 7s '49	106	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88½	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83⅜	83⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	94
Good Hope I&SWW 7s '45	98⅛	98⅛
Greek 7s '64	100½	100½
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Hamburg 6s '46	95½	95½
Hansa 6s ww	86	86
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87	87
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	101¾	101¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87	87
Irish Free State 5s 60	98⅞	98⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96⅝	96⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	97⅞	97½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91½	91½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	90½	90½
Karstadt 6s '43	74½	74½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94¾	94¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94⅞	94⅞
Lyons (City) 6s' 34	104¾	104⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104⅜
Mex 4s large A '10	18	18
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56	85½	85½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	106	106
New So Wales 5s '57	81⅝	80
New So Wales 5s '58	80	80
Nrd Rys 6½s '50	105⅛	105½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	91¾	91¾
Norway Bank 5s '67	96⅝	96⅝
Norway (King) 5s '62	98⅞	98⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅜	103⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91⅝	91⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89½	89½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	96¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103½	-03½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Peru 6s '60	72	72
Peru 7s '59	91	91
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104	104
Poland 6s '40	75½	75
Poland 7s '47	84⅜	84¼
Poland 8s '50	94¼	94
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	85¼	85¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	99¾	99¾
Roumania 7s	82	82
Rhine West '53 ww	89½	89½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89½	88¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99⅜	99⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	75	75
Rio G do Sul (State3 6s '68	68	68
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	98¾	98¾
Ruhr 6s	81¼	81¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89⅛	89⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	103½	103½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88⅞	88⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108	108
Sao Paulo ((State) 8s '50	92½	92½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88½	88½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¼	96¼
Saxon State 7s '45	99⅛	99⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	017⅞	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83½	83½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	94¾	94
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78⅛	78⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¾	104½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅝	99⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79	79
Hokyo (City) 5½s '61	90⅛	90⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	85¾	85¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97	97
Tyrol 7s '52	92	92
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104⅛
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90⅞	89½
Unterelbe 6s '53	83	83
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	95¾	94⅞
Vienna 6s '52	86¾	86½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95½	95½
Warsaw 7s '58	72	72
Westphalia El 6s '53	81⅜	81

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 30	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.10⅛	$1.09⅞	$1.45⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.89⅞	.91	1.09¼
Oats, 2 white	.49	.48	.56½
Flour	5.30	5.30	6.25
Beef, family	25.50	26.00	29.00
Pork	31.50	32.00	32.00
Lard	.1005	.0990	.1245
Cotton, mid-up	.1370	.1370	.1845
Zinc	.0420	.0437	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1200	.1200	.1800
Tin	.3060	.3020	.4410
Rubber	.1225	.1175	.2030
Sugar	.0460	.0465	.0500
Lead	.0525	.0540	.0700
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	. .

B. & O. STOCK ON BOERSE

Effective July 1, Baltimore & Ohio Railway shares will be listed on the Berlin Boerse.

SOME GAINS IN INDUSTRY OF DOMINION

Furniture and Shoe Makers Less Active, However—Crop Outlook Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Business conditions in Canada have changed little in the last week. There has been slight improvement in some lines, while in others there has been a lessening of activity.

Important units of the industrial structure, such as automobile, textile, newsprint and machinery plants are all operating on larger schedules, although well below capacity. Furniture factories and shoe manufacturers report a curtailment in output.

Manufacturing in several major lines will, however, if it follows the usual seasonal course, shortly reach its peak of production, and then slacken to await the effects of domestic and foreign developments. So far as domestic conditions are concerned, July and the early part of August will be the testing periods. At all events, it is highly improbable that the state of trade will undergo any marked change until the extent of the harvest is definitely known.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings during May at 91,692 tons was the lowest tonnage reported for any month of the year to date, being 11 per cent under the 102,681 tons of the previous month, and 25 per cent less than the 126,372 tons made in May of a year ago.

For the five months ended May 31, production was 14 per cent lower than for like 1929 period.

Newsprint Trade

Pig iron markets have been quiet during the last few weeks.

A study of the present state of the newsprint industry brings to light some encouraging features, that is, encouraging as viewed in relation to world industry as a whole.

The volume of newsprint exports for the first five months of 1930 was only 4 per cent less than in the like period of 1929, practically all of the decline being accounted for by smaller shipments to the United States, for while those to the United Kingdom were appreciably less, they were almost entirely offset by larger sales to other overseas countries.

The position of the industry has been strengthened somewhat by mergers which have taken place recently with a view to reducing costs.

The British Columbia lumber trade expects to benefit by recent reductions in the Australian tariff on undressed redwood and British Columbia cedar.

Other varieties of Canadian lumber will also benefit by the reductions and in the majority of cases the Canadian product will be admitted at 25 cents per 100 super feet less than United States timber.

Rainfall Aids Crops

Rainfall in practically all the crop-growing districts of western Canada during the last week has materially changed the general outlook, although at some points the rainy period was followed by hot winds, which, to a considerable extent, deprived the crops of the total value of moisture received.

Conditions in Manitoba are at present excellent, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta the rains supplied sufficient moisture only for present conditions. Crops in the Province of Ontario look exceptionally good and promise to give higher yields than have been experienced for some time.

New Brunswick's potato crop, centered in the St. John Valley, is making rapid strides in growth. Throughout the Province there has been an increase in the acreage for all varieties of crops over last year, with the exception of wheat.

Retail trade throughout the country is slow in gaining momentum. Millinery, women's shoes and dresses for summer wear have been in moderate demand, but men's lines are being neglected.

Construction and transportation are showing marked gains in working forces, while mining also is adding to the number of workers under engagement. Hydroelectric projects, and the activities of several large industrial concerns in and around Winnipeg, are placing huge quantities of capital in circulation, which is going almost entirely into the purchase of materials and the wages of labor.

Trade Balance Adverse

A sharp decrease in the volume of external trade and a further increase in the adverse balance of trade, feature the statement for the month of May. Exports for that month were $77,230,557, compared with $107,472,827 in May, 1929, and $118,021,324 in the like period in 1928. Imports at $101,544,817 compare with $125,615,364 in May, 1929 and $113,582,838 in May, 1928, leaving the total trade for the month at $178,805,374, as compared with $233,088,191 in May, 1929, an adverse balance of $24,284,260 in the current report compared with a similar balance last year of $18,142,537.

Bank debits at the clearing house centers of the Dominion were $3,427,000,000 during May, this being a slight gain over the preceding month.

Leading mineral products of the Dominion to show increases in output last month included asbestos, cement, gold, gypsum, lime, nickel and silver, while clay products increased in value over the preceding month.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in cotton was very quiet today with early declines under some liquidation and local selling on a favorable view of the forecast for unsettled weather or showers in the South, followed by rallies on covering. The failure of the better weather forecast to bring in more selling probably led to part of the buying. July was selling around 13.50 or 9 points net lower and new October at 13.02 during the middle of the afternoon when new crop positions were within a point or two either way of Saturday's closing quotations.

JULY BOND PAYMENTS

Corporation bonds and notes called for payment in July in advance of maturity totaled $44,654,990, compared with $29,926,070 in June and $56,430,850 in July last year. Of the current total $40,251,540 was called in entirely and $4,403,450 was called in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund requirements. The combined total of $235,990,810 for the first seven months of this year is the lowest since 1924 and compares with $453,581,660 for the corresponding period last year.

CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS

CHICAGO—The syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. was the high bidder for City of Chicago $18,970,000 4 per cent 20-year improvement bonds, bidding 94.528. The only other bid was made by a group headed by Continental Illinois Company, bidding 94.417.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55. De Beers was 7⅝, Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 15¾d. an ounce. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2¼ per cent.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Am Brit & Cont	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Am Cities P&L B	16	16	16
*3 Am Cont Pow A	23¾	23	23
2 Am Cont Oilfields	1/16	1/16	1/16
11 Am Cyan B	19¾	18⅞	18⅞
1 Am & For P war	42	42	42
2 Am Gas & E	112⅜	111¾	112⅜
1 Am Invest war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Am Light & Trac	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Am Maracaibo	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Am Invest B	8¼	8¼	8¼
17 Am Nat Gas	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
58 Am Sup Pow	23¼	22¾	23
7 Am Ut & G B vtc	8¼	8	8¼
5 Appalach Gas	10⅛	9¾	10
1 Ark Nat Gas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Ark Nat Gas A	9½	9⅜	9½
1 Asso Gas & El	39	39	39
2 *Asso G & El A	31¾	31¾	31¾
B			
2 Bancom Corp	45¼	45⅛	45¼
2 Blue Ridge .40	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Blue Ridge cvt pf	35¾	35½	35½
1 Brill A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
11 Buf Niag & E P pf	26	26	26
C			
4 Cable & Wire pf	4	4	4
3 Can Marc Wireless	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Carnegie Metals	6⅞	6	6⅞
†25 Celanese pf	87	87	87
2 Cent Pub Serv A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
3 Cen States El	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Chem Nat As nv	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
25 Cities Service	26⅝	26⅜	26½
1 Colum O & G vtc	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Comwlth & So war	3¾	3¾	3¾
12 Commun Wat Wks	13¾	13¼	13⅜
3 Cons Aircraft	17½	17⅜	17½
3 Cons Cop Min	4	4	4
1 Cons Instru	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Cons Laundries	12	11¾	12
25 †Cons Shs cv pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
11 Creole Pet	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Crocker & Wheel	17	16⅞	17
1 Cuneo Press	37¾	37¾	37¾
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Deere & Co new	89	86	87
2 Detroit Aircraft	5⅜	5¼	5¼
3 Dubilier Cond	4¾	4¾	4¾
26 Durant Mot	2⅞	2½	2½
E			
3 East Util Asso cv	12¾	12½	12½
1772 El Bond & Sh (6%F)	77¾	76⅜	76⅜
1 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	104	104	104
1 El Bond & S vtc pf(5)	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3 El P&L pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
19 Evans Wallo Lead	2	1¾	1¾
F			
7 Federal Srew (3)	16¾	16½	16¾
1 Fox Theatre A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
G			
19 Gen Bak	2½	2½	2½
10 Gen Bak pf	29⅞	28	28
1 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Gen Pete new	31	31	31
50 †Gen Pub Serv pf	94	94	94
1 Globe Underwrit .15	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
38 Goldman Sachs	22	20⅞	21⅞
70 †Gt Atl & Pac nv	180	180	180
1 Guardian Fire	30	30	30
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	121⅛	120½	120½
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	1	1	1
21 Houston Oil	17	16½	17
1 Hudson Bay M&S	8¼	8¼	8¼
69 Hudson Bay M&S rts	1-32	1-32	1-32
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Insull Util	54	54	54
1 Ins Co Nor Am rts	2¾	2¾	2¾
*Insurance Sec	16	16	16
2 Intercon Petrol	1	1	1
5 Internat Pet	18	18	18
17 Internat Nickel rts	⅜	5/16	5/16
1 Inter Super Pow	32	32	32
2 Inter Ut B	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
19 Inter Util war	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Inter Util war new	7	7	7
1 Inters Hosiery	8½	8½	8½
*1 Irving Ar Ch	13¾	13½	13½
K			
23 Kirby Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2 Lehigh C & N new	32	32	32
2 Leonard Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Lily Tulip Cup	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
6 Lone Star Gas	34⅞	34⅜	34½
65 Lone Star Gas rts	2	1⅞	2
5 Louis L & E	2½	2⅜	2½
M			
6 Mavis Bott	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Merritt Chap & S	17	17	17
10 Mesabi Iron	1½	1½	1½
1 Metal & Min	13	13	13
Mid West Util	27	27	27
6 Mo Kans Pipe L (10F)	23½	23⅛	23½
3 Mo Kans P L B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
N			
2 Nat Am Co	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Nat Fam Stores (1.60)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Nt Mfg & Strs	10	10	10
2 Nat P&Lt 7% pf (7)	110	110	110
1 Nat Short T S A (½A)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Nebel Oscar (1¼)	8½	8½	8½
*2 New Bradford	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Newport Co	22⅛	22	22⅛
3 Niag Hud Pow new	17	16¾	16¾
6 Niag Hud P A war n	4½	4⅜	4½
12 Niag Hud P B war n	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
1 Niag Shares Md	14	14	14
1 Noranda Mines	22	22	22
9 Nor European Oil	2½	2½	2½
O			
8 Ohio Cop	⅝	½	½
2 Ohio Oil	64½	64½	64½
6 Outboard Mot A	13	13	13
P			
1 Pacific West Oil	14	14	14
3 Pandem Oil	¾	¾	¾
6 Penroad Corp (.80)	11	10¾	10¾
1 Philippe (L) B (1,80g)	16	16	16
1 Pierce Governor (1½)	8	8	8
3 Prince & White pf (3)	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Pub Util Hold	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
†10 Pure Oil pf (6)	96¾	96¾	96¾
R			
†25 Ry & Lt Sec (5g)	63	63	63
5 Reiter Foster (.40)	4⅛	4	4⅛
1 Repetti Candy	1	1	1
1 Roosevelt Field	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
S			
4 St Regis Paper	22¼	22⅛	22¼
†50 do pf	110½	110½	110½
1 Salt-Creek Cons	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Seeman Bros	36	36	36
1 Shenandoah	9½	9½	9½
†80 Smith A O	200	196¾	200
2 So Am G & Pl	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 South Coast	2¼	2	2¼
3 Southern Corp	6	6	6
3 Southland Royalty	11	10¼	10¼
1 Span & Gen rcts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24 Stand Oil Ind	49⅝	49⅜	49½
5 St Oil Ky	32⅛	31¾	32⅛
1 Swift Int	33½	33½	33½
T			
1 Tampa El	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
6 Technicolor Inc	36½	34	35½
5 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
1 Thatcher Sec	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 Transamer Corp	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
U			
1 United Corp war	17	17	17
37 Unit Founders	18¾	18⅜	18½
78 United Gas new	14⅝	13½	14⅛
7 United Gas War	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1 United Gas pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
18 Un Lt & Pow A	37½	36½	37⅛
2 U S & Overseas	14½	14½	14½
2 U S Elec Pow	12	12	12
2 U S Finish	11	11	11
*3 U S Lines pf	13	12⅞	13
3 Util Pow & Lt	17	16⅞	17
4 Utility & Indus	13⅛	12½	13⅛
V			
2 Venezuelan Pet	2¼	2⅝	2⅛
W			
1 Wendon Cop Min	¼	¼	¼

DOMESTIC BONDS

SALES (in $1000)	High	Low	Last
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	103	103	103
4 Am Cmwlth P 6s '40	98	98	98
2 Am G&E 5s '28	97⅜	97½	97½
2 Am G&P 6s '39	91½	91½	91½
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	107¼	107	107
2 Am Roll M 5s '48	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45	108	108	108
5 Appal Gas 6s B '45	96¾	96	96
5 Appalach Pow 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Asso Elec 4½s'53	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
6 Asso G & E 5½s'38	83⅞	83	83⅞
6 Asso G & E 5s'68	84	83¾	83¾
7 Asso G & E 4½sC'49	73⅞	73⅛	73¼
3 Asso Sim Hdw 6½s'33	86	86	86
1 Atl Fr & Sug 8s'49	2½	2½	2½
2 Beacon Oil 6s'36	104	104	104
3 Bost & Me 6s m '33	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Bost & Me 2d 5s'55	99	99	99
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	99	99	99
5 Caterp Trac 5s'38	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Chi Pneu Tool 5½s'42	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
23 Cities Ser 5s'50	100	100	100
2 Cities Ser Pow 5½s'52	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Cons G Balt 5s F '65	104	104	104
2 Consum Pow 4½s'58	98½	98½	98½
3 Cont Gas & El 5s A'58	89	89	89
5 Dix G G 6½s A '37 ww	91½	91½	91½
1 East Util Inv 5s A '54	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2 Ed Elec Ill 5s 33	101½	101½	101½
3 Emp O&R 5½s '42	84⅛	84	84
1 Fairbks M 5s '42	97½	97½	97½
1 Firestonee C M 5s '48	88	88	88
2 Fla P & L 5s '54	87⅞	87½	87⅞
2 Gen Bak 5½s '40	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Gen Bronze 6s '40	97	97	97
1 Gen Rayon 6s A '48	68	68	68
1 Geo oPw 5s '67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Insull Util Inv 6s B '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Iowa-Neb L & P 5s '57	95	95	95
14 Kan G & E 4½s '80	94	93½	93½
1 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	98	98	98
1 Louis P & L 5s'57	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Manitoba Pw 5½sA'51	99	99	99
5 Mass Gas 5½s'46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 McCord Rad 6s'43 ww	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 Mead Corp 6s A '45 ww	97	97	97
1 Minn P & L 5½s'78	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Morris & Co 7½s'30	100½	100½	100½
5 Nat Pow & Lt 5sB 2030	91	91	91
3 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 Niag Shrs 5½s'50	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Nor Ind Pb Ser 5s'69	102	102	102
7 Pac Invest 5sA'48 ww	80	80	80
1 Penn Oh Ed 6s'50 xw	102½	102½	102½
2 Penn Oh Ed 5½s'B'59	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Pitts Coal Co 6s'49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitts Steel 6s'48	102½	102½	102½
2 Potomac Edis 5sE'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Pug S o P & L 5sC'50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	75	75	75
2 StL Gas&C 6s '47	59½	59¼	59¼
9 Shaw W&P 5s C '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Shaw W&P 4½s A '67	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Shawsheen 7s '31	101	101	101
6 SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 So Cal Gas 6½s '35	101	101	101
1 Sowest Nat Gas 6s '45	97	97	97
3 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	98	97½	98
1 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	96	96	96
5 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100	99¾	100
6 Tri Util 5s '79	80½	80	80
5 Ulen & Co 6s '44	91	91	91
22 Union Gulf Cp 5s '50	100¼	100	100
1 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	87½	87½	87½
2 U S Rub 6½s '32	97	97	97
20 U S Rub 6s '33	98½	98¼	98¼
26 Van Sweringen 6s '35	97	97	97
1 Wabash RR 5s D '80	100	100	100

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	89	89	89
3 Berlin City Elec 6s '55	84	84	84
1 Buen Aires Pr 6½s '61	88½	88½	88½
1 Buen Aires Pr 7s '52	96	96	96
2 Cuba Rep 5½s '45	94½	94½	94½
5 Danish hCon 5½s '55	100½	100⅜	100⅜
4 Danish Con 5s '53	95¾	95	95¾
5 Ercole M E6½sA'53ww	81½	81½	81½
1 Finland R M Bk 6s '61	83	83	83
1 Gesfuerel 6s '53 ww	91½	91½	91½
1 Gesfuerel 6s '55 xw	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Hamburg El 5½s '38	85½	85½	85½
1 Hanover City 7s '39	96½	96½	96½
5 Helsingfors 6½s '60	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
5 Nip El P 6½s '53	90¾	90¾	90¾
16 Pruss FS 6s '52	87	86¾	87
15 Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	85½	85⅜	85½
2 Russ 6½s ctf NC 19	4	4	4
5 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Santa Fe Arg 7s '45	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Santiago Chile 7s '61	93	93	93
6 Sydney NSW 5½s '55	87	87	87
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	85¼	85¼	85¼

†—Actual sales—*—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

DIVIDENDS

Swift International Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.

Winnipeg Electric Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $1 on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

American Glue Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 19.

American Founders Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of one-seventieth of a share in common on the common, 75 cents on the 6 per cent preferred, series D, 37½ cents on the 6 per cent second preferred, 87½ cents on the 7 per cent first preferred, series A, and 87½ cents on the 7 per cent preferred, series B, all payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 2.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly of 50 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 25. Similar extras were paid the past three quarterly periods.

Westmoreland, Inc., declared a dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15; three, six and nine months ago similar payments were made.

National Acme Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

McCrory Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

Canadian Bronze Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

The trustees of Century Shares Trust, with which Brown Brothers & Co. are identified, have declared a semiannual dividend of $1 a share on the participating shares, payable Aug. 1 to shareholders of record July 1.

West Jersey & Seashore board declared a special dividend of 5 per cent on common, payable on and after July 15 to stock of record June 30. This is a special dividend to adjust the situation to July 1. Dividends on common will hereafter be paid at 6 per cent semiannually, Jan. 1 and July 1.

Securities Corporation General declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the new common, placing the issue on a 40 cents annual basis, equal to the $4 rate on the old stock recently split 10 for 1; also declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, all payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18.

Solvay American Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preference stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.

Holyoke Water Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 and an extra dividend of $1, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 27. Similar declarations were made three and six months ago.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway trustees declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the first preferred and sinking fund stocks, and on the preferred B. The first preferred and sinking fund dividend is payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1. The preferred B dividend is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Curtis Publishing Company declared three regular monthly dividends of 50 cents each on the common, payable Aug. 2, Sept. 2 and Oct. 2 to stock of record July 19, Aug. 20 and Sept. 20, respectively. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was also declared on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Premier Shares, Inc., declared an initial dividend of 18¾ cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Standard Investing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preferred, $5.50 dividend series, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 28.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company declared the usual extra of 25 cents and regular monthly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 5 to stock of record June 26, and regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 5 to stock of record June 30.

Eagle Picher Lead Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common due at this time. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 was declared on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Power Corporation of Canada declared an interim dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 25 to stock of record July 5.

United States Lines, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

U. S. Radiator declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

St. Mary's Mineral Land Company declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable July 18 to stock of record July 7. Total dividends declared thus far in 1930 amount to $3 a share. There is no fixed dividend rate, payments being made according to the company's income.

Steel & Tubes, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12½ on class A stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 26.

PRICES AT BERLIN CONTINUE DECLINE

BERLIN—Prices on the Boerse continue to decline. Averages are the lowest since the spring of 1926. Foreign selling in leading stocks and poor trade prospects in Germany have had a depressing influence, but the most important reason for continued liquidation is the Government crisis.

The new finance minister and his program are awaited with apprehension. The Boerse considers the talks of balancing the budget and helping trade very difficult. Bank shares dropped sharply because shrinkage of profits is expected to be large.

Money rates are unchanged and the demand small in spite of low rates.

ADVANCE IN KRAFT PAPER

NEW YORK—After a long period of steadily declining prices, the kraft paper market has steadied and International Paper Company, the largest factor, has advanced its southern kraft to $75 a ton from $70. Other manufacturers in the southern area have followed the change, and it is possible that northern mills also will follow.

SAYS COPPER SLUMP TEMPORARY

Stockholders in copper companies should not be alarmed by the present depressed condition of the industry, according to Gordon R. Campbell, president of Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. He gives assurance that the depression is only temporary and that the industry will return to normal conditions.

Remington Arms Co. Inc.

Three-Year 5½% Gold Notes, Due March 1, 1933

At present prices these short-term Notes—amply protected by the strong financial condition of the Company ($2,440 of net assets for every $1,000 of funded debt; 1929 net earnings over 4 times interest charges)—are selling at a price which provides a very attractive return—over 6.20%.

It is significant to note that during the first quarter of this year, a period usually seasonably less favorable, the Company—principally through increased efficiency and economy in operation—has been able to report net earnings applicable to interest charges that are more than double those of the same quarter last year.

We shall be glad to send you a circular fully describing this investment.

Price at market (about 98 and interest) to yield over 6.20%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York Chicago

Higginson & Co. LONDON

FORD OF FARMS TO HELP SOVIET IMPROVE CROPS

Thomas Campbell on Way to Russia as Agricultural Adviser

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Thomas Campbell, operator of one of the largest wheat farms in the world, left here June 27 for his second visit to Russia in the capacity of agricultural adviser to the Soviet Government. He is to pass three weeks studying the Soviet's state-operated farms and will travel approximately 8000 miles throughout Russia by airplane.

Mr. Campbell's 35,000-acre farm in Montana is operated entirely with machinery with the result that he is regarded as the Henry Ford of agriculture. In February, 1928, he went to Russia for 10 days to advise the Soviets concerning their collective farmings plans. Much of their agricultural program was based upon Mr. Campbell's recommendations. Some difficulties, he said, have been experienced, and he hopes to be able to straighten them out. He is taking his "working clothes" and will even drive some of the tractors which have been produced in the Russian factories.

Among the areas to be inspected by Mr. Campbell is the "Giant Farm" of 1,000,000 acres in the Ukraine. In Siberia he will meet Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway, who is now traveling in Russia as transportation adviser to the Soviet Government. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Budd will confer upon the areas which would best be served by highways or railroads for transportation of grain. Mr. Campbell believes that routes of 100 miles or less prove most economical under motorized transportation.

Mr. Campbell said that between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 worth of business accrued to American firms as the result of his first visit to Russia, the agricultural machinery purchases alone totaling $185,000,000. He predicted that within three years Russia would be exporting more wheat than any country in the world.

Sailing on the Bremen, Mr. Campbell was accompanied by his wife and their two oldest children, Elizabeth and Anne. Mr. Campbell at first declined to make the trip, saying he had promised to spend a vacation with his family. The Soviet officials then asked him to bring his wife and children as their guests.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
May gross	$14,695,839	$17,932,352
Net aft taxes	1,226,267	2,529,759
5 mos gross	67,604,133	83,324,155
Net aft taxes	6,585,971	13,363,906

NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON

	1930	1929
May gross	$230,781	$233,110
Net aft taxes	80,878	77,511
Def aft chgs	148,173	137,370
Five mos gross	1,055,005	990,151
Net aft taxes	342,706	257,484
Def aft chgs	802,897	797,605

BURLINGTON RAILROAD

	1930	1929
May gross	$11,019,177	$12,539,902
Net oper inc	1,097,562	1,559,921
Five mos' gross	56,749,571	63,751,206
Net oper inc	10,934,417	14,469,882

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1930	1929
May gross	$156,276	$146,287
Net op inc	36,955	21,496
5 mos gross	747,695	768,707
Net op inc	150,248	187,657

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1930	1929
May gross	$9,949,312	$11,346,939
Net oper inc	1,110,411	1,556,164
5 mos gross	49,556,130	55,410,766
Net oper inc	5,000,772	7,310,614

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1930	1929
May gross	$5,156,831	$6,864,168
Net oper inc	421,490	1,246,403
5 mos gross	31,503,774	37,138,503
Net oper inc	5,741,173	9,670,374

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
May gross	$1,215,053	$1,407,040
Net op def	179,120	*82,705
5 mos gross	5,603,737	6,477,268
Net op def	579,898	*625,505

*Surplus.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

	1930	1929
May gross	$11,387,817	$13,122,766
Net op inc	1,446,649	2,320,551
5 mos gross	52,567,885	58,490,072
Net op inc	4,433,977	6,847,231

UNITED AIRCRAFT SUBSIDIARY

HARTFORD—United Aircraft & Transport Corporation of Connecticut has filed a certificate of incorporation with authorized capitilization of $12,000,000, consisting of 115,000 shares preferred and 5000 shares common, both of $100 par. The new company, all stock of which will be held by United Aircraft & Transport Corporation of Delaware, has been organized to take care of internal operations of the holding company. It will begin business with a paid-in capital of $1000.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Canadian car loadings for the week ended June 21 totaled 63,83, a decrease of 790 from figures for the preceding week and 11,429 from the like week of 1929. Loadings for the period from Jan. 1 to June 21 totaled 1,465,655 cars, compared with 1,632,379 for the corresponding period last year.

Free to Investors

To acquaint you with *The Financial World's* value as an unbiased and dependable guide for investors, we offer our July 2nd issue and "Sound Investment Rules"—both free. Simply return this "ad" and your address plainly written on a slip of paper.

The FINANCIAL WORLD

America's Investment Weekly—Founded 1902

Louis Guenther, Publisher

53-Wd Park Place New York

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS

June 30, 1930.

MR. THOMAS S. GATES, to our great regret having decided to retire from active business, withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. New York

DREXEL & CO. Philadelphia

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. London

MORGAN & CIE. Paris

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewel rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3½@4	3½
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2½@2¾	2½@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	3¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	33⅝c	34⅜c
Bar silver in London	15¾d	15d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$63,000,000	$684,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	150,000,000
F. R. bank cherit	28,243,550	115,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2¼ @2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4½	Riga	7
Richmond	4	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Rome	6
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	3½
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	5½
Berne	3	Oslo	4½
Brussels	3	Vienna	5½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.86	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0392⅞	.039185
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1396¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0524	.052631
Germany—mark	.2382½	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411¾	.1411¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.02963
Denmark—krone	.2676¼	.2677	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4019	.4020½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¼	2.1750¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.1677¾	.2678½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1098	.1107	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686¼	.2687¼	.268
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177⅛	.193
Switz'land—franc	.1937¾	.1938¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	..	..
Shanghai—tael	.3700	.3737½	..
India—rupee	.3618	.3614	.3650
Japan—yen	.4946	.4948	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5631¼	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3579	.3662½	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1206	.1206	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8660	.8660	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

Public Utility Earnings

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER

	1930	1929
May gross	$1,442,900	$1,412,322
Bal aft txs	632,344	619,566
12 mos gross	17,172,693	16,636,010
Bal aft txs & chgs	6,041,966	5,462,044

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT

	1930	1929
May gross	$3,094,575	$3,096,860
Net aft exp and tax*	1,421,483	1,331,738
12 mos gross	37,608,401	36,315,672
Net income†	7,611,890	6,303,532
Sur aft pfd divs	4,180,990	3,157,672

*After taxes, prior charges of subsidiaries, etc., but before depreciation and interest. †After interest, depreciation, taxes, prior charges of subsidiaries, etc.

FLORIDA SPONGE BUSINESS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—With the high import duty on sponges in the new tariff, Tarpon Springs expects to build back the business it lost to Havana a few years ago. In some quarters of the sponge city it is predicted sales this year will exceed $1,350,000. Should this be reached, Tarpon Springs will again have established itself as the world's largest sponge market.

HAMBURG FORCED TO BE PIONEER IN NEW HOUSING

Garden Cities Were First Step in Meeting Influx of Citizens

This is the first of three articles on socialized housing in Germany.

By EARL D. MYERS
Assistant Professor of Social Economy, University of Chicago

HAMBURG, Ger.—At the end of the war the returning German soldiers, like the soldiers in so many other countries, found the pull of the city strong and the drudgery of the farm or the small-town workshop exceedingly dull. They trekked to the great cities and the towns.

Sometimes they found no work, or very irregular work. But unemployment insurance was provided to help tide them over. The fearful years of 1922-1923—the "inflation time," the Germans call it—threw everything out of gear. Foreign capital came in and exploited the owners of the well-nigh valueless mark. Much capital vanished completely. Building operations almost ceased. Everybody was afraid to build. The Government had to regulate rents to avert the ruinous exploitations of the people by the house owner.

Housing Shortage Grew

But the trek to the cities continued. For a few years there was a great deal of work—not enough that Germany could boast of her prosperity—but enough to keep the cities growing at an enormous rate. And to pile up a terrific housing shortage. In 1928, 600,000 families had no houses in which to live.

Every German city has had to try to cope with the housing shortage. And in every city are great numbers of newly built houses, made possible to a greater or less degree by the aid of public officials, public money, and public policy. Two cities of north Germany stand out above their neighbors in carrying through particularly significant housing programs. They are Hamburg and Stettin.

All Came to Hamburg

The housing shortage in Germany has been nowhere so great as in Hamburg, second city of the Reich and commercial gateway of the Continent. Young journeymen from Bavaria or Saxony, families from agricultural Pomerania or East Prussia, steel workers from the Rhineland, Polish workers "without a pass" all flow in a steady stream to Hamburg, the Mecca where work is to be had in some mysterious fashion "on a ship." Many are disappointed. Hundreds of adventuring youths—trained as cook, wheelwright, painter, carpenter, baker, auto-repairman—failing to find work, use up their small savings, come to the public employment agency or to the public bureau for the care of children and youth, or to the police. Then the fact emerges that they have run away from home, have no identification papers—next to bread the thing most essential to life in Germany—or, as one youth whom the writer saw before the juvenile court, have forged police registry papers. Nothing remains for these—hundreds of them yearly—but to return wearily and sadly home at public expense and under public supervision.

But there remains every year a balance of approximately 20,000 persons who have migrated to Hamburg and established themselves there. The lack of houses has been therefore doubly acute in Hamburg. In 1928, for every 1000 dwellings in the city, there were 123 families without a house or apartment.

Rental Quarter of Americans

Oberbaurat Dr. Brand, one of the world's leaders in housing reform and town-planning, is the directing genius behind the tremendous building program which is rapidly providing adequate houses at rental rates which the people can pay. Behind Dr. Brand and the administrative officials is a socially alert legislature. The Senate of the city state of Hamburg has supported and underpinned the entire housing program by placing in the hands of the housing administration the tools necessary for their work. The three most significant legislative measures provide for control of building plans and construction, of rent, and of the interest rate on second mortgages. Second mortgages on new apartment buildings in Hamburg draw only one per cent interest, and the monthly rental is approximately the same number of marks—worth 25 cents—as similar apartments in American cities draw in dollars.

At the end of the war, when the first pinch of the housing shortage was felt, Hamburg began to build the type of suburb so popular before the war in industrial centers—the "garden city." It was the writer's privilege to visit the first of these to be built. Langehorn, it is called. Its population is about 2000. Here the houses are long, almost barrack-like affairs, two rooms deep, two stories high, and a long city block in length. Each apartment has four rooms—a kitchen-living room and a bedroom downstairs and two small bedrooms upstairs. In front, between the houses and the street, are strips of ground about 150 feet wide, divided by well-kept paths into meticulously tended garden strips, where each family grows its own vegetables—and a great variety of flowers.

Attractive Garden Homes

The buildings are constructed of stucco over brick, and are painted in the bright, attractive colors so popular in post-war Germany. The roofs are of red tile. The residents are all laborers who were injured in the war, but who have quite completely recovered. The houses were built entirely at public cost and are rented at the ridiculously low figure of $6.50 per month per family. The people may, and many do, buy their apartments from the city at low monthly rates.

The officials of Hamburg planned thoroughly when this garden city was laid out 10 years ago. At the center, a group of houses were specially constructed with rooms below, fronting on the street, for all the necessary shops and stores to serve the needs of the community. A block away, temporary school buildings were erected. These are shortly to be abandoned in favor of the almost completed and exceedingly fine new school building.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Austin King, tenor.
5:15 "Voice of Cheer."
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:20 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:30 NBC, "Believe It or Not" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Half-Hour in Nation's Capital."
8:30 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Ovaltine Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Shell Orchestra: piano duo.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Down Memory Lane."
5:30 Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Markets; Bookman; baseball; Digest.
6:30 NBC, Ramblers Male Trio.
6:45 Scott Oracle.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wally Brown and Caron Sisters.
7:30 NBC, Roxy and his Gang.
8:30 Sketch, "The First Alarm."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; trio; pianos.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Digest; Radiogram.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra; time.
11:45 NBC, President Hoover's address to Governors' Conference, Salt Lake City.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Vosiners Orchestra.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 The Troubadours Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:45 The Grenadiers Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Dance music; time.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Constitutional Liberty League.
7:55 The Lady of the Ivories.
8:00 CBS, "Romany Patteran."
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Kiwanis program, Atlantic City.
9:45 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; popular variety.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun's Radio Column.
11:30 CBS, President Hoover's address to Governors' Conference, Salt Lake City.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Program of Favorites.
5:30 Twilight Half-Hour: String trio.
6:00 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:30 WHDH Trio; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Hampton Beach program.
8:00 "Along the North Shore"; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30p. m.—CBS, "The Aztecs."
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Cleveland.

Communists Cause Strikes in Spain

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Under the pretext of police violence, Communist agitators have now succeeded in bringing about a series of strikes in southern Spain which are spreading. The Government declares it has no difficulty in keeping order. The strikers are not violent and the movement probably is one to test their strength.

Republican elements, Socialists and general union workers here deny participation in any attempt to upset the régime and condemn the movement as useless and merely provocative. The masses are unsympathetic to Communism, and well-informed people do not attach importance to what are considered as isolated attempts of agitators to stir unrest to justify expenditure.

At the same time the policy of retrenchment in closing exhibitions is likely to throw many more men out of work, and it is felt that this danger must be reckoned with after the recent provocative manifestations against prominent men.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—TONIGHT 8:30
LAST 6 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets $1.00, 75c, 50c

An Unforgettable Exploit that Every Man, Woman and Child Should See!

"With
BYRD
at the
South Pole"

Paramount's Full-Length Motion Picture Record of the World's Most Amazing Event!

NOW PLAYING!

OLYMPIA AND UPTOWN
Washington St. Huntington Ave.

PUBLIX REFRIGERATED THEATRES

Cunningham RADIO TUBES



General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

MANAGERS WANTED
In states west of the Mississippi River experienced in organizing and managing sales force in direct selling; commission basis; old established Janalène line of ladies' wearing apparel. Answer, K-16, The Christian Science Monitor, National Fidelity Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wantd heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 1050.

BOSTON, 60 Clearway St., Suite 5—4-room furnished apartment for July and August. Box H-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

APARTMENT 8 rooms and 2 tile bathrooms; modern, fireproof building, electric refrigeration. Call Aspinwall 0423, or 318 St. Paul St., Suite 1.

CAMBRIDGE—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, dinette, fireplace; near Harvard University. Tel. University 6992-M.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—First floor of 5 rooms and bath in a 2-family house with the owner; garage optional. Tel. Nassau 4-3777-R.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

DENVILLE, N. J. (Overlooking Lake)—6 rooms, all improvements; wonderful air, water; select community; $300, July-November. Academy 2912.

SUMMER COTTAGE for rent overlooking and on shore front of Port Jefferson Harbor; 4 rooms, electric light; excellent opportunities for boating, fishing, bathing and golf.
CLIFFORD B. MARSHALL
89-31 161st Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Telephone Jamaica 0285

TO LET—New 6-room cottage on shore of lake, large screened porch, electric lights, fully furnished, ice, wood and boat equipped with outboard motor; 80 miles from Boston; excellent bathing and fishing; $25 per week. D. M. STEVENSON, Rochester, N. H.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0529 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th. New York City Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMEN—Established national concern, originators of time-tested, result-producing flexible plan of direct advertising for retailers, have a few openings; real opportunity for big men used to sizable earnings; commission basis. Write W. R. HUNTSMAN, 551 5th Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 1

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (WEAF Chain). Rural sketch with Phillips Lord of "Seth Parker" fame, and Arthur Allen, the Yankee voice of "Soconyland Sketches." 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard—WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). Serialized western story. 8:30.

"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). Comedy skit portraying the ups and downs of two bell hops. 8:45.

"Swamped" Graybar—CBS—T). More on the "Mr. and Mrs." rent-free summer home. 10.

Talks

"Topics in Brief" (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain) 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"How the New England Confederation Paved the Way for a Nation" (WEAF-T) The Hon. David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, in "Heroes and Patriots" series. 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS) 8:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T) Well-known New York newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Selma Amansky, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; Eveready Orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T) 9.

"Savino Tone Pictures" (CBS—T). Original and orchestrated work of Domenico Savino, well-known Broadway arranger. Male quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

Kathryn Lewis, soprano; Jay Velie, songs; Peter Higgins, tenor; augmented orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T) Vaudeville hour. 10:30.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T) Condensed version of "Samson and Delilah." Soloists, Barbara Maurel, Theo Karle, John Barclay and orchestra. 10:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR) Slumber music by girls' trio and orchestra. 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Classic composers. 6.

New World Symphony (CBS). Dinner music. 6.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). March selections, ballads, talkie tunes and several nautical ballads. 6:15.

"Salute to St. Louis" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and orchestra. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble WJZ Chain). 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music by father and sons. 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian folk and religious music by balalaika ensemble; Genia Fonariova, soprano; Nicholas Kovakoff, domra soloist. 8.

Eddie Younger and his Mountaineers (WJZ Chain). Hill billy music. Vocal and instrumental. 8:30.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of gypsy music. 8:45.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Musical comedy, talkie tunes and specialties. 8.

Tek Music (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Orchestra direction of Peter Van Steeden. 9.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Best bits, "Allah's Holiday" by quartet of violins; "Doughboys Medley" by male trio; medley of Irving Berlin's ragtime selections by orchestra. 9:30.

Recitals

Erva Giles, soprano; string trio (WEAF—T). Operetta and talkie arias by Miss Giles. 7.

"Cahillogues" (WJZ Chain). "Bridie Mae," humorous character sketch with songs and monologue, by Marie Cahill, long-time trouper. 9:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra (WEAF—T). "Golden Gems" period. 11.

Popular Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Helene Handin and Marcella Shields burlesque their original audition. 7:15.

Landt Trio; Howard White, pianist (WEAF Chain). 10:15.

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PAYING GUESTS

NORTHWOOD CENTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Maple Tree Farm, 18 miles from Pleasant View Home; overnight, week-end guests; delicious food; Sunday chicken-waffle dinner; write. Telephone Northwood 8-2.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

REAL ESTATE

MILTON, MASS.
Near Milton Academy. Beautiful estate of Italian architecture with imported tile roof. House surrounded with three acres of wooded land beautifully landscaped, including modern tennis court and pond. Ten rooms, two sleeping porches, and ample service quarters. Call J. F. DUTTON, JR., Milton 4372, or this office.

Harrison O. Apthorp Co.
Boston and Suburban Brokers
295 Newbury St., Boston
Commonwealth 0931

Beautiful Home in Waban

Built by day-labor. No better constructed house in the Newtons. Tapestry brick, 12 rooms, including sun parlor and breakfast room. Parquet floors, massive living room, 3 baths, hot water heat, automotic oil burner, heated garage for 3 cars, lot 110 ft. front and 200 ft. deep, beautiful shrubbery, fruit trees. For sale by owner. Phone CENter Newton 1388.

CAMP BUNGALOW to rent on a large fruit farm, 40 miles from New York City in Westchester County. Box S-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENTLEMAN'S all-year-round or summer home, consisting of 60 acres, 10-room house, improvements, nardwood finished, hot water heat, facing State road, bordering river. Inquire ROBT. DENTON, Sheffield, Mass.

RESORTS

A CHARMING HOME delightfully situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2 miles from R. R. station; open year around. Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

AT SHADYKNOLL—Special July 4th week-end rate, country estate near Asbury; outdoor activities. Redbank 283. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St.—Attractive home-like rooms with kitchen privilege. Evenings Kenmore 9618 or Box 463, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., Suite 7—Comfortable room for tourist or permanent guest. Tel. Regent 5933-M.

N. Y. C., 95th-Riverside Drive—Two connecting comfortably furnished light housekeeping rooms for one person seeking private, quiet home; not rented for profit. Phone RIVerside 0249 after 2 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 E. 38th, Vanderbilt Studios—Furnished studios available for summer, unfurnished on lease; restaurant in building. Lexington 10125.

NEW YORK CITY, East 31st St.—Two large, light well furnished housekeeping rooms, $12 weekly. Telephone mornings, Caledonia 8562.

N. Y. C., W. 101st (Near Riverside)—Delightfully cool single and double rooms, permanent, transient; cultured environment. Academy 2912.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, cool room, attractively furnished, separate lavatory; $9; near Riverside. Triggs 3E.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER-CARETAKER — Position wanted Holland gardener, 32, married, no children; 5 years' experience in U. S.; familiar with livestock, general repair work; A-1 references. Box K-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADIES' TAILOR, expert fitter, successful manager of department, offers his services. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man, 28 years old, married, excellent references, high school education, past 6 years employed as chauffeur. C-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GERMAN GIRL to take care of children, also light housework; good references. Phone Essex 2-8859-R (New Jersey).

MARRIED woman with boy 3 would like position as governess. Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Experienced child's nurse; would go abroad or substitute; thoroughly understands care and training of children. Endicott 3872.

SUMMER BOARD

HAPPY, restful home in the country for summer; reasonable rates; wonderful board. MISS BENTLEY, "Woodlawn," Pulaski, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

ANNISQUAM
WILL RENT my waterfront cottage, 7 rooms, bath, electric lights, gas, continuous hot water, large screened verandah. MISS FLORENCE I. REDDY, 7 Dennison St., Annisquam, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

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NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—6-room apartment, screened porch, all conveniences; garage; July and August. Phone Tuesday and Wednesday, Newton North 6768-W.

N. Y. C., 604 West 112th (4 F)—Seven attractive, airy rooms; near Riverside Drive; summer months; very reasonable. Cathedral 5322.

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MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Norfolk—Atlantic Book Store, 14 Arcade Bldg.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—Arcade News Agency.
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
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RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

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THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
When Seeking Quality Merchandise at a Moderate Price Visit Moses' Store
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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
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Clothiers to the entire family.

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A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
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LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
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Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

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(Continued)

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Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
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HANOVER and LOMBARDY
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Aspics, cheese straws, rolls, sandwiches, mayonnaise, layer and individual cakes fresh daily.

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Makes a Lovely Gift

SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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Shoes for the Entire Family

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9x12 Rugs Shampooed, 2.50
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HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
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You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S—Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
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Ready-to-Wear and Shoe Depts.
Always Something New at Popular Prices
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A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
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A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK
CASH TALKS
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
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CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

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Roanoke's Leading Department Store

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
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Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

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and CANTILEVER SHOES
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

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COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflection
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
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108-110 HALE STREET

Members of
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Skill, Integrity Responsibility
WARD & WARD
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Enamel
WHEREVER there's heel-wear, use it. Dries in a hurry and wears like iron. Covers wood and concrete easily and with great covering capacity. Ten attractive colors.
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Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5
Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE. Frobisher 3357.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast from 30/-; breakfast and dinner from 42/-. 3 Hurlingham Gardens, S. W. 6. (Close Putney Bridge Station.)

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service, from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone, and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for tariff.

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LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON, BAYSWATER—English home with English conversation for students perfecting their English; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-90, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

LONDON—Temporary home for those needing rest & care. Phone or write W. STANLEY THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7. Greenwich 2046.

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GOWNS, COATS, Renovations; customers' own materials. M. BAILY, 317 Goldhawk Rd., London, W. 6. Phone Riverside 4538.

OWN materials made up, gowns remodelled; daily or resident. Letters to MISS LUCIA O'BRIEN, 24 Sth. Anne St., Dublin.

FASHION ARTISTS

FASHION ARTIST—Extensive commercial experience leading London stores, studios, fashion journals, desires line wash colour work; whole time arrangement preferred. Box M-236, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON, Tooting Common, Nr. Tube—Ground floor flat, 4 nice rooms, kitchen, bath, hot & cold; conservatory, cycle house, garden; electric light and gas; 2 gns. per week; with garage £2.10.0 per week. Apply 132 Church Lane, S. W. 17.

LONDON—One or two-roomed flats, furnished and unfurnished, in Chelsea; service available, telephone and bath; moderate rent. EVENNETT, 97 Albert Bridge Road, S. W. 11. Battersea 4351.

LONDON—Attractive Bachelor Service Flats; well furnished, from 6 gns. weekly; unfurnished, from £250 inclusive; gardens rear. 4 Queen St., Mayfair.

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FLATS WANTED

SMALL, inexpensive flat; unfurnished preferred; convenient for Olympia. Box M-238, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE

OLD IRISH FAMILY LACE (Limerick)
Apply c/o REDDY
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ATTRACTIVE country houses at Nazeing, near Broxbourne Station, 27 minutes Liverpool St.—Genuine modern, labour-saving; electrically fitted throughout, including "Cookers"; excellent value; fine position; latest design; garage room and good garden; freehold from £715; deposit £50; also "Ideal Houses" in progress; view any time. Full particulars D. PEGRUM, Nazeing. Phone Nazeing 20.

HOUSES TO LET

POLPERRO, CORNWALL—Two unfurnished cottages to let, vacant; facing sea; stamp. MRS. MILLS, Polperro.

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PEARL STRINGING at 65 Conduit Street, London (Gerrard 7281), by Evelyn Marsden. Necklaces of all kinds restrung and cleaned. Appointments 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1, Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—To let 3 mornings in practitioner's office. HOGG, Morley House, 314 Regent St., W. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1.—Close to Baker Street Stations; a quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well-appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Welbeck 3462.

LONDON, South Kensington—Partial board-residence in charming, modern flat; double and single rooms; bath, gas-fires. Phone Ken. 7168. NEWTON, 3 Cecil Court, Hollywood Road, S. W. 10.

7 BELSIZE SQ., HAMPSTEAD
LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden; sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK, phone Primrose 1351.

POST VACANT

AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wanted to help another in high-class business; live in or out. MRS. DE LABERLAUCHE, 75 St. Albans Road, Watford.

COMPANION for lady living abroad, comfortable home, easy circumstances, pleasant surroundings; good pianist preferred. Box M-230, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Wanted, superior cook general or working housekeeper; uniform; 2 in family; salary £40-£45. CALDER, 14 Armitage Road, Golders Green.

RADLETT, HERTS—Wanted, a reliable person to take over entire work of small house; good plain cooking essential; good wages and outings. MRS. WADMAN, Ingleby, Loom Lane.

POST WANTED

DAILY WOMAN—Cleaning, pantry work; private or hotel; London. Box M-167, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MANAGER or leading assistant, 18 years' experience with a well-known London firm Builders' Merchants, good knowledge Ranges, Stoves and Sanitary Earthenware trade, requires progressive situation, keen buyer and stockkeeper, ambitious salesman; excellent references. Box M-234, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POSITION wanted as useful help, domesticated; plain cooking; middle aged. Box K-1368, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WIDELY experienced business man with extensive selling and executive experience in London & Provincial markets, seeks post in London. Box M-235, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WORLD-TRAVELLED, active Britisher, in prime of life, fluent French, German and Spanish, wide experience, good knowledge engineering terms, steno-typing, interviewing, etc., seeks post anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. MILLER, 42 Blandford St., London, W. 1.

RIVER TOURS

DELIGHTFUL DAY ON THAMES
Windsor, Chertsey or Maidenhead by Private Motor Launch; full service, car to and from river; parties 1 to 10 persons. BROWN'S BEST-WAYS TOURS, 6 Galen Place, Bury St., London, W. C. 1. Phone Holborn 8358.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Bed-sittingroom, with balcony, well appointed flat; 5 minutes Marble Arch; suit lady; constant hot water, inclusive baths, light, heating, gas-ring; no meals; partial attendance; 30/-. Box M-242, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Close Christian Science church; 2 bedrooms or bedroom & sitting room (furnished), use kitchen; in quiet, comfortable mansion flat. Box M-241, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W. Kensington—Large, sunny, furnished bed-sitting room in quiet house; own gas fire & meter; geyser-bath; 25/- week; also large unfurnished room, similar conveniences, £1 week. Tel. Fulham 7063. 1 Glazbury Road, W. 14.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double £2.10.0., single from 27/6. 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 8097.

LONDON—Two furnished rooms with use of kitchen & bathroom. 75 Montpelier Rise, Golders Green.

LONDON—Unfurnished rooms, 2 on ground floor, £130; 3 on third floor, £140; separate bathrooms. Apply 9 Vicarage Gate, Kensington.

LONDON, Earls Court, S. W. 5—Unfurnished rooms from 16/-; gas fires, electric light; meals & service optional. Frobisher 4051.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms in quiet house & road; with breakfast; terms moderate. 11 Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2.

WEST NORWOOD—Professional lady would like another to share comfortable flat, or would let furnished; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-269, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED for a lady, two unfurnished rooms with attendance, Kensington district preferred. Box M-244, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, S. W. 5—Unfurnished service suites, well appointed house. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TAILORS

ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
Civil and Military Tailors
Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
TRIAL SUIT AT OUR RISK.
108, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

TEACHERS

ART—Specialized practical training in designing and sketching posters, fashions, showcards and small advertisements for reproduction as profession or hobby; personal or postal lessons. PRINCIPAL, 152 New Bond St., W. 1, London. Phone Mayfair 6195.

BIBLE-READING taught, to bring out full beauty and meaning, by experienced elocutionist; classes and individual lessons. Box M-240, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Madame Elsie Tunbridge
Contralto. Teacher of Singing.
120 Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, London, N. 17

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING—Full secretarial training, individual teaching; positions found. MRS. A. M. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London. Park 7986.

VOICE CULTURE
Mme. Eleanor Cleaver Simon, for 10 years a pupil with Enrice Delle Sedie of Paris, seeks a few additional earnest pupils for SINGING—Lyric or Dramatic training. All lessons are private. Auditions by appointment without charge.
47 Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N. W. 8. Primrose Hill 3939

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Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
L. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.; S. H. Crosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

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(Continued)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING — Mrs. Bartholomew, 113a Westbourne Grove
DUPLICATING — London Park 7986

VISITING TAILOR

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SPRING ORDER
Send postcard & I will call.
MR. ELLENS, experienced Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor, 20 Sharsted St., London, S. E. 17.

ENGLAND

LONDON

LONDON

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
41 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904.

Have your furs renovated and remodelled at
PERRY'S
16 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET
Regent St., W. 1
The firm with 40 years reputation for reliable work at moderate charges.

HERBERT B. PIKE
COURT HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7 (St. George's Court) Tel.: Kens. 3640

ILLUMINATED ADVERTISING CO., Ltd. **Signs**
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Window Reflector and outside Box Signs. Swing Tablets. Fascias. Electrical Installations. Engraved Bronze and Brass Plates. Art Metal Work. Neon Signs. Museum 5335.

MONITOR SHOE CO.
For Comfort First
in Concealed Width and Inexpensive "K" Shoes
9 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W.8

VICKERMAN
Men's Wear Specialist
82 WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 2
Phone: Park 0412

THE **ETHEL WALKER** CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO GOOCH'S
Open on Wednesdays till 8 p. m.
61 Brompton Road, S. W. 3.
(First Floor)

Maison Pompadour
A. STORE
Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.
4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.
(Opposite Woollands)
Phone Sloane 3810

Victory Flower Shop
DOUGLAS HOPE
Specialists in All Floral Decorations
12 Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1
Telephone Regent 2169

Ye Olde English Rose
6 HOLLAND STREET, KENSINGTON, W. 8
Light Luncheons
Refreshments, Teas
Noted for Home-made Cakes, Jams, Marmalade, Chocolates and American Fudge. Dainty Boxes of Chocolates and Sweets. Western 5084.

INSURANCE
For right service and good rates.
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
"Morley House," Regent Street, W. 1.
Phone Langham 1428/9
or Chingford 329

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Flaxman 1179
Established 70 Years

CARPETS and RUGS
Every Make for Every Purpose
Let My Experience Help You!
W. H. MINES, 96 Newgate St., E. C. 1
Phone: City 7243
PERSIAN RUGS
10 to 5 Daily, Except Saturdays

C. CLIFT
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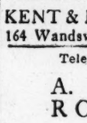
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: JOHN CALVIN.

Where: France and Switzerland.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: A Swiss religious reformer. He was born in the French province of Picardy, where his father and mother lived in humble circumstances. The son showed promise of unusual mental powers which, becoming known to a neighboring noble family, resulted in the little Calvin's being received into the household at the castle and there carefully educated. The elder Calvin had intended his son to enter the priesthood, and so he was sent to study in Paris. Lesser offices of the church were bestowed upon Calvin even while he was still a student, for he easily occupied first place among his fellows. But then came a change of plan, by which Calvin was no longer to enter the church but to proceed to Orleans to study law instead. It was at Orleans that he made the acquaintance of a young kinsman who was making a translation of the Scriptures. And this Pierre Olivetau persuaded Calvin to help him.

It was Calvin's first step in the direction of the reformed faith. Following a period of study under the direction of a celebrated Greek scholar at Bourges, Calvin renounced his offices in the church, returned in 1533 to Paris where he began to speak openly against the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. Soon after he was forced by persecutions to leave France and to seek refuge in Basel, Switzerland. It was there that he produced his Christianæ Religionis Institutio, with its famous preface exhorting Francis I of France to support the Reformation. That work has been called "the first attempt at a logical and complete definition and vindication of Protestantism."

There followed a visit to Italy, where the reformed faith had gained some foothold, and a final visit to France to sell his estates. Thereafter Calvin settled in Switzerland, and is for that reason usually associated with that land. He joined Farel, then leader of the Protestant movement in Geneva; and there drew up his Confession of Faith. But persecutions increased and an uprising of the Libertines, opposed to the strict rule of morality which Farel and Calvin enforced, obliged the latter to retire for a period to Strasburg; but by 1540 he had been recalled and there he devoted the rest of his life to "the task of ordering Geneva and the Protestant theology." Much was accomplished. Calvin founded the College of Pastors and the Academy of Geneva, he stretched out a helping hand to struggling reformed churches in other countries. It is true that the doctrine of Calvinism emphasizes what seems to many persons the unjust dogma of predestination—the saving of the chosen few and the condemnation of the rejected multitude. Today men are slowly gaining release from this dark doctrine; but in his own age Calvin's teachings operated to the liberalization of religious thought. From Switzerland they spread to France, to Scotland, to Holland, finally to England, where there resulted many dissenting sects, including the Puritans. From that point onward the line of progress in religious thought is plain.

Brevities

Nashville Banner: The modern home is a place where nothing can be accomplished if the electric current goes off.

San Diego Union: It has been discovered that this continent has been inhabited for approximately 30,000 years, which explains some of the vehicles one sees in the used car lots.

A Word a Day

Bias

This word does yeoman service, being used as an adjective, adverb, verb, and noun. As an adjective, it means "diagonal, slanting," and is applied especially to fabrics, as, "the garment was featured by its bias design"; as an adverb it means "in a slanting manner, obliquely," as, "the cloth was cut bias"; as a verb it means "to give a bias to, to incline to one side, to give a particular direction to, to influence," as, "the judge was biased."

It is as a noun, however, that the word is most frequently employed. Used thus, the sense is sometimes "a diagonal or slant," especially of a cut or seam in a piece of cloth. More generally we use the word in a figurative sense, applying it to "a leaning of the mind, a tendency, an inclination, a prejudice."

It is here some scholars profess to find light on the root of the French *biais*, "a slope, slant," from which we copied our word. They point out that the French word very likely goes back to the Latin *bifacem*, used in the sense of "looking sidewise, or sidelong, squinting." This appearance, of course, is characteristic of one who has his own "slant on things," is biased, and is giving an indifferent, skeptical hearing to the other side.

Bi'-as is accented on the first syllable; sound *i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *account*.

"His bias was based upon ignorance."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

EVERY noble work is at first "impossible."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

Odds and Ends

The Great Sahara

The area of the Sahara Desert is 500,000 miles greater than that of the United States.

TRAFFIC EIGHTY YEARS AGO



Traffic problems are not entirely modern—from the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle, May 2, 1850, the following news item is taken: "How long are we going to be forced to submit to this custom of driving horses and buggies furiously through the streets? The lives of our children and of our whole community are endangered."

American Railroads

Railroad mileage in the United States has increased in the past 100 years from less than 30 miles to about 250,000 miles.

The Blue Mediterranean

The deep blue color of the Mediterranean Sea is due to the salt water constantly pouring into it from the Atlantic Ocean and to the fact that few large streams carrying sediment empty into it.

Chain Stores

There are now about 8200 chain store companies in the United States, comprising more than 200,000 units, grocery stores being in the lead.

Exchange of Students

Through the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 41 scholarships have been awarded to Scandinavian students for study in the United States, and 14 to American students for study in Scandinavian countries.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Benefactor

London

A ROMANTIC story lies behind the appearance of Miss Barbara Austen at the Alhambra Theater, London, recently, and an account of it is given in the Daily News.

Miss Austen's father, who was a schoolmaster, passed on when she was a small child, and left her mother and herself in straitened circumstances.

There seemed no hope that she would be able to realize her ambition to take up a musical career, until suddenly and unexpectedly the girl received a request that she come to the Royal College of Music for a voice test. When she arrived, the professor there told her that an anonymous gentleman had made arrangements that she should be given the best tuition possible.

During the years of training that followed, the girl never knew the name of her benefactor. At last, after long training on the Continent and in London, Miss Austen appeared at the Queen's Hall, London, and at once proved a successful singer.

The following day she was told by her professor that "the benefactor" had been at the recital, and was among those who had congratulated her. The professor added that it was the benefactor who had said, "You just threw back your head like a bird and the song burst forth."

This chance remark revealed the identity of her fairy godfather to Miss Austen, and from then till he passed on, Alderman Robinson of Huddersfield (her native town), insisted on helping her.

An International Service

Geneva

ON THE first Tuesday of every month, in the beautiful Gothic chapel of Geneva Cathedral, a special early morning service is held. The men and women attending it are attached to various organizations, including the League of Nations, and are of many nationalities and creeds, but their work is for all nations. And so they join together in seeking guidance for the work before them.

Though the words of the hymns are printed in English, French, and German, the tunes are familiar to all, and singing the words most familiar to them, they can unite in the harmony of each hymn.

In Lighter Vein

Noticeable

Visitor: "It's an easy thing to tell a small town."

Native: "Yes, I suppose our main street should be dug up."



Judge

The uncle who was going to show the children something about surf bathing.

Violence!

Tom: "Was he violent when you told him you wanted to marry his daughter?"

Sam: "Violent? I should say so. Why, he nearly shook my hand off."—*Stratford Beacon-Herald.*

Wasted Effort

Male Straphanger: "Madam, you are standing on my foot."

Female Ditto: "I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down."—*Stray Bits.*

Coming Events

Little Jim: "I knew you were coming tonight!"

Sister's Beau: "Who told you?"

Little Jim: "Nobody told me, but I saw my sister take your picture out of the bureau drawer and put it on the piano!"

Plebeian

Mrs. Hoskinson: "I have found one thing about that Mrs. Newcome. Whoever she is, she has certainly never moved in good society."

Mr. Hoskinson: "How do you know that?"

Mrs. Hoskinson: "She shakes hands as if she meant it."—*Worcester Times.*

The Drawing Card

Yvonne: "Whatever induced Dora to take up golf so suddenly?"

Yvette: "Oh, she read a newspaper article about somebody finding a diamond in the rough."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Plenty More

"You must keep your mouth closed while you are in the water, Hazel," said the nurse, as she was giving the little one her morning bath. "If you don't you will swallow some of it."

"Well, if I do," queried Hazel, "isn't there plenty more in the pipes?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover Saves the Commission

PRESIDENT HOOVER has again proved the quality of his leadership by announcing that he will secure private funds to defray the cost of continuing the work of the National Law Observance and Enforcement Commission, which the Senate has sought to stifle by the refusal of an adequate appropriation. The senatorial action, taken at the initiative of Senator Glass, was based clearly on a misapprehension of the nature of the task committed to the commission. The Virginia Senator insists that the commission has been guilty of evasion of responsibility and failure to carry out the will of Congress, contending that its duty was to inquire into prohibition and its results. He declares that it has been less concerned about prohibition enforcement than in evading the responsibility of making recommendations on this subject to Congress. The tenor of his attack is that determination of the prohibition issue, or at least recommendations leading to such a determination, is essentially the duty of the commission.

This, however, is not the fact. Senator Glass has only to go back to the wording of the law by which the commission was created to determine the breadth of the scope of the inquiry. The appropriation bill declares that the money is allotted "for such an inquiry into the problem of enforcement of law, including national prohibition, as the President may direct." What, then, did the President direct the commission to do? At this moment, when the continuation and completion of its labors are put in jeopardy by an assault, apparently unjustifiable, upon its methods, it seems proper to quote precisely what the President said:

> The American people are deeply concerned over the alarming disobedience of law, the abuses in law enforcement and the growth of organized crime which has spread in every field of evil-doing and in every part of our country.
>
> A nation does not fail from its growth of wealth or power. But no nation can for long survive the failure of its citizens to respect and obey the laws which they themselves make. Nor can it survive a decadence of the moral and spiritual concepts that are the basis of respect for law, nor neglect to organize itself to defeat crime and the corruption that flows from it. Nor is this a problem confined to the enforcement and obedience of one law or the laws of the federal or state government separately. The problem is partly the attitude toward all law.
>
> It is my hope that the commission shall secure an accurate determination of fact and cause, following them with constructive, courageous conclusions which will bring public understanding and command public support of its solutions. The general public approval of the necessity for the creation of this commission and the extraordinary universality of approval of its membership are in themselves evidences of the responsibility that lies upon you and of the great public concern in your task and the hopes that you may succeed.

Obviously this does not place upon the commission the narrow limitations implied by Senator Glass in his attack. In a later address, delivered before the Associated Press at New York, President Hoover declared the intent of the National Commission was "to study and report upon the whole of our problems involved in criminal-law enforcement." Many of those problems are wholly dissociated with the prohibition law. All of them are of vital importance to the maintenance of good order in the United States today.

The commission has thus far given no occasion for any lessening of the public confidence in the integrity of its purpose and the efficiency of its methods. No serious criticism of it has proceeded from any save narrowly partisan sources.

The President, in commenting upon the obstructive action of the Senate, says that "the enforcement of any one criminal law necessarily involves the machinery by which all criminal laws are enforced, and the country is concerned over the cause of increasing crime in general." Insisting that he cannot "abandon the question for one moment, or permit the work of the commission to cease," he announces his purpose of defraying the cost by private contributions. The members of the commission who are serving without pay have volunteered to continue the work.

The Senate, under unwise leadership, has put itself emphatically in the wrong in this incident. Mr. Hoover's instant determination to accomplish the public service which it has abandoned gives new evidence of his capacity for effective action in the face of a political emergency.

Census "Losses" May Be Gains

BUSINESS men and others consult the United States census lists and complacently catalogue each city in what is generally accepted as its relative position, figuratively speaking. The average person is supposed to be properly impressed with the results obtained by the census now being tabulated. These returns are generally accepted as an index of the size and thus the importance of a city. Yet figures rating a city as first, fifth or fiftieth reveal only a part of the real story. To get a more accurate valuation of a community, qualitative as well as quantitative analysis is necessary.

A city of skyscrapers represents undeniably masses and massed business. But many a smaller city has, and rightfully is entitled to, its own peculiar value, and may well be proud of a position no census list could portray.

Quaint, charming and enterprising Charleston, S. C., is one such community. Years ago it was one of the largest ports and cities in the United States, but now the new census reports a decrease in population from 67,957 to 62,123. Instead of being disturbed by the numerical yardstick, this alert city proudly explains that geographically it is bigger, better and busier than ever. For the first time in 250 years this community has overflowed the tiny peninsula tip it had long occupied. By means of two bridges its surplus citizens are able to establish suburban areas that make a more comfortable community, even if the census figures fail to record that fact.

What appears to be a loss is really a gain in population, prestige and business, for the total population is 90,000. Not only that, but by establishing new suburbs the way is paved for a metropolitan Charleston of the future that may elevate its census rating any time it elects to follow the method of merging that has enabled many other cities to achieve "greatness."

"Good Government" in New York

RECENT events have directed the attention of the United States to New York City and the manner in which its government functions. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is the real legislative body for the city—a sort of executive senate consisting of the Mayor, the comptroller, the president of the Board of Aldermen and the borough presidents. Not long since it hastily voted salary increases—later approved by the Board of Aldermen—of more than half a million dollars to some 200 city officials.

Only a few months ago, just following an election in which the matter was not discussed, the elected officials of the city, sitting in the Board of Estimate, raised their own salaries. Public opinion was so critical that Mayor Walker announced that he would turn over his increment to charity.

Additional compensation was also granted, though in niggardly fashion, to the civil servants who really run the city. The officials who receive the recent increases are the politicians, not the administrators. With only two or three exceptions, Tammany district leaders in New York City are on the pay roll of the municipality. They are commissioners, and deputy commissioners, and what not. This is the price that the citizens of New York pay for their government, and the amazing thing is that it is pretty good government. But it is inordinately expensive.

What is not known by many is that the actual government of the city is administered by able civil servants who are equally independent and contemptuous of their political heads. These are not compensated as they should be, but at least they receive more than they would in any other city. Fortunate it is that only 3000 of the 120,000 employees of New York City are exempt from civil service regulations. Thus if all the district leaders—if all the heads of offices—suddenly went on extended vacations the business of the city would with rare exceptions go on much as before.

During the last year, however, government in New York City has not been uneventful. There was a serious sewer scandal in Queens, and a borough president is now in jail. There have been scandals in connection with the Magistrates' Courts. A county judge is under charges. Docks have been leased after the payment of political assessments. Fees have been paid to persons who are not lawyers, but whose influence is such that violations of the building code can be sanctioned. Certainly this accumulation of scandals and charges should make the citizens of New York pause and take thought as to whether their government really is "good" government.

Politics Ousts Economics in Egypt

EGYPT with its high lights and deep shadows is a place of startling changes. Only a fortnight ago the country was entirely absorbed in economic troubles. Today economics are for the time completely forgotten in the excitement of a political crisis which has resulted from a disagreement between the King and the Prime Minister over legislation designed to prevent a repetition of the coup d'état of 1928 which removed Nahas Pasha's first Ministry from power.

The new legislation outlined the procedure for impeachment of former ministers guilty of exceptional and extraconstitutional practices, but in terms and detail which were without parallel in other countries. The King asked that the law be held up until next winter's session, which would give time for further consideration as to its expediency or, if it was still deemed desirable to proceed with it, as to terms wherein it should be framed. But Nahas insisted upon its immediate enactment, and when the King refused he resigned. Whereupon His Majesty summoned a new Prime Minister, who incidentally is the sworn political foe of Nahas.

Subsequently Parliament, which is almost unanimously behind Nahas, was prorogued, and today the King and the elected representatives of 95 per cent of his subjects are at loggerheads. The King doubtless relies upon his royal prestige, which, despite the Constitution, has still a deep-seated political power in Oriental thought. Nahas, on the other hand, hopes that six years of parliamentary government have so awakened the Egyptian people to their democratic rights as to give them stamina against the power of royal prerogatives.

Three facts that are of peculiar interest to foreign opinion emerge from the present situation: The crisis is not connected with Anglo-Egyptian relations; it is serving still further to embarrass the economic position of Egypt; and finally, whatever its outcome, the economic problem will remain to be tackled by Egyptian statesmen of one political party or another. The majority of Egyptian voters are at bottom interested in one issue, and one issue only—namely, cotton.

Korea's Thirty Years of Railroads

JULY 8 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the opening to traffic of the first railroad in Korea. It was only twenty-six miles long, connecting the old capital of Seoul with the port now called Jinsen, but it had required more than four years to build, from March, 1896, to be exact, when the royal Korean Government had granted the right of construction to an American citizen, James R. Morse. Mr. Morse did not himself, however, complete this pioneer project, for in 1899 he sold out his rights to a Japanese company.

Now, at this thirtieth anniversary, there is perhaps little in Korea more worthy of praise than this and other railroad construction work which Japan has carried out during these three decades. Yet in talking nowadays with the director of the railway bureau and with other Government officials, one hears no praises sung for the great work which already has been accomplished. Instead, all thought and all energy seem concentrated on the work which yet remains to be done—the twelve-year program of additional construction which was begun in 1926, and the new program which must be started when that is finished.

Today the original twenty-six miles of track have been expanded to more than 2000 miles, and both public and private lines are being pushed in all directions. A main trunk line down the center of the long peninsula already connects the Orient with the trans-Siberian railway, direct from Tokyo to the capitals of Europe, but a parallel road running the whole length of the east coast is now also under way. No double tracking is being laid, all available money being used to open new territories, and the present program calls specifically for 100 miles of new tracks to be laid annually for this purpose.

In particular, it is now the aim of the Government to open the rich territories in the north which border on Manchuria. Besides valuable timber lands in that region, it is believed that thousands of acres are suitable for the cultivation of grain and for cattle raising, and when this vast area is made accessible, not only Korea and Japan but the whole world will be enriched.

Where the Mercury Does Not Count

TO SEE thousands of teachers and collegians electing to pursue various courses in colleges and universities over the United States, despite the heat of an ardent summer's sun, is to take renewed hope in the propulsive power of well-informed capabilities when yoked to practical objectives. For these ambitious students are not daunted in the pursuit of their worthy aims by any claim that they need a complete mental relaxation during July and August.

More and more, American people are learning that weather and climate are not the determining factors in the educative process. To excuse one's mental sloth and unwillingness to tackle a hard job on the ground that the weather is too hot, or that all one's friends have gone to the seashore on a pleasure jaunt, is to miss some of the durable satisfactions of life that come only through cultivation.

Some time ago a distinguished teacher of literature declared that the happiest man is the one who thinks the most interesting thoughts. This may be questioned by some, but there can be no doubt that any man or woman who takes occasion to build up periodically his storehouse of knowledge and to examine and improve the skill with which he does his daily work—quite aside from the invigorating inspiration he may receive in new and valued friendships—is not only adding to his own happiness, but is making himself a more useful citizen in his own community. In this respect those in other professions can learn something from these students.

The Dollar Grows Larger

ACCORDING to acceptable statistical records, wholesale prices in the United States during the last week in June stood about 3 per cent lower than at the first of the year, 6.3 per cent less than a year ago, and 6.9 per cent below those for June, 1928. This record indicates the rapidity with which commodity prices have been declining within recent months. At the same time retail prices have declined only 1.6 per cent since the first of the year, 1.1 per cent below those of a year ago, and only 2.1 per cent below what they were two years ago. Therefore, while the decline in prices may be said to have altered greatly the value of the dollar of the manufacturer and the wholesaler, there has been no comparable gain so far for the retail purchaser.

It may be true that the dollar today will purchase 60 per cent more goods than in 1920, but only when purchases are made at wholesale. Nevertheless, this constantly changing value of the dollar in business circles has been seized upon as a cause of much uncertainty in trade during the last six months. But, as is usual, the consuming public, rather than business, has borne the burden of the economic change of the last few months, for the consuming public has not as yet received the full benefit of the change in commodity values.

The argument has likewise been advanced that the change in the value of the dollar during the last year has resulted in placing debtors at a disadvantage, whereas creditors have benefited, because it requires more goods today with which to pay off loans. That is true in a manner, but during 1929 there was an unprecedented amount of refinancing by corporations, bond issues were retired and replaced by stock issues. Thus debts have been liquidated and shares issued instead.

Corporations which undertook such refinancing are finding that the new value of the dollar is operating to their decided advantage. Economically therefore the reduction in commodity prices is not operating greatly to the disadvantage of business, and it may yet result in a lower price level to the public.

Editorial Notes

The New York World's achievement of reproducing its pages by photoradio in another city brings forth the following comment from the San Francisco Chronicle: "We do not hesitate to offer warmest congratulations even though this process may make the World an active local competitor in a few tomorrows." But by that time the Chronicle will also itself doubtless be seeking "fresh woods and pastures new."

A bread line for cats has been found a necessity, as indicated by its establishment on Centre Market Place, New York City, where alley cats are fed milk and beef. This should arouse some cat owners to the realization that family cats can no more be expected to pick up their sustenance on the streets than can family children.

Some cities are founded upon fame, some have fame thrust upon them, while others achieve fame by absorbing all their neighboring communities.

And many a youngster will hope that Mr. Coolidge's 500-word history of the United States will be brought out in textbook form.

Tracking the Scotch Joke to Its Lair

THE Editor-in-Chief rang for me. "Fisher, I think you are the man for this job. This morning we had a directors' meeting and, somehow or other, someone introduced a Scotch story—an Aberdeen one—and before we knew, the tap was on at full; and—there is a special meeting tomorrow to deal with arrears of business. Now, a joke is a joke, but this ubiquitous Aberdeen one seems to me to be cradled in conspiracy. I have a feeling there's something behind it, whether sinister or benevolent in its intent—well, that is what I want you to find out. So, hie thee north, and see if you can trace its beginnings and discover its ends. Good-by, and—Oh, by the way, Fisher, have you heard that one about the Aberdeen man who—"

* * *

For two days I had roamed the Granite City. I had mixed, in neighborly fashion, with all sorts and conditions of citizens, breathing with them its native air of genial dourness and sober jocularity. And for my pains, I had gathered only a gorgeous bouquet of local anecdotes. They seemed to fall like manna from the clouds. Like the quality of mercy, the Aberdeen joke is not strained; it falleth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath.

More than once I found myself telling "a good one," afterward to wonder whence it came to me. At the end of two days, the search being fruitless, I resolved to work on a system. So, next time a sample of the genuine homespun was presented to me I pointedly asked my informant, MacA, "Who told you that one?" The straight question took him aback; indeed, he seemed inclined to take it as an affront, but my very guilelessness won him over, and he confided that he had it from MacB. So I sought out MacB, who referred me to MacC.

Working steadily, I arrived at MacZ—gathering stories all the way—and he told me he had it from —MacA. This floored me. It floored MacA, also, when I got back to him. Was MacZ sure? Ay, he minded the occasion fine; he, MacZ, was paying an outstanding account, and Mr. MacA, verra considerately, cracked a wee bit joke, the while, just to lessen the distress, like.

A troubled look came into the eyes of MacA, as if some latent suspicion had been confirmed. "Ah, weel, every man must dree his ain weird. . . . The best advice I can give you, under the peculiar circumstances, friend, is to see auld Sir Andrew Bonaccord, Keeper-Extraordinary of the Town Records. If anybody can help you, he can."

* * *

High up, under the Town House tower, in a caged room, among charters, deeds, and documents, I found him. An elderly man, dried and time-stained as the records around him. I told him my mission, frankly. For what seemed minutes, he regarded me through his ferrety eyes, and then he closed them and continued to sit motionless. I waited in suspense. By and by, he opened his lids and his lips, and this is what he said:

"Centuries ago, when men began to trade across the seas, a lone travel-stained man stood on the heights overlooking our ancient town. He had come from afar, and for many days had plodded a weary journey northward. Over the wide waste of waters, in those busy centers of the world's commerce, where shrewd merchants bartered their goods and waxed rich, they told, sometimes, of a race, in boreal Caledonia, akin to themselves in the acumen and enterprise of trading. Whereupon, our merchant, putting his all into money bags, set his face toward this far city. And now, jaded but hope-sustained, he stood on its doorstep.

"Like the ball of Fortune, it lay at his feet. Forgotten were the rigors, the dangers, the outlay of the long pilgrimage; happy, indeed, was he. . . . And so he entered the city gates, and met and mingled with its citizens.

"Years passed, and the stranger still abode in the northern town. But he was no longer rich; he was very poor. Fain would he have shaken the dust of the place off his feet, but, alas, in vulgar parlance, he could not raise enough dust to take his feet off. He had become too dispirited to face the long and arduous tramp south, again, and no man would advance him his fare. And so, perforce, he must stay on, living from hand to mouth, a helpless babe, a shorn sheep among its shearers. And he was an estimable Jew! . . ."

The old man paused in his tale, musing. Then he resumed.

"'Tis true, he was the only Jew in our worthy city. 'Tis true, also, that he could not amass enough money to get away from it. . . . That was the first Aberdeen joke, and, certes, it has been a costly one to Aberdonians. When I overhear my fellow-townsmen unctuously repeat it today, I scarcely know whether to smile or weep at their blindness."

* * *

He shook his head, sadly. Solemnly and deliberately, he spoke again. "That so-called jest was never meant as a jest. It was a plain statement of fact. But through repetition, it became a joke, through persistence, a legend, and through elaboration, it has now become almost an obsession. It has been said that a Scotsman jokes 'wi' deeficulty.' The Aberdonian is the exception that proves the rule. His humor is no longer an acomplishment; it is inherent. Facetiously, it has been pointed out that he is, supremely, the natural humorist, seeing that the sense of humor is a gift.

"Be this as it may, that simple story of the Aberdeen Jew is the fateful Pandora box from which has issued, and still issues, the endless coil of canny stories. It is rumored, abroad, you say, that we designedly nurture and export this particular brand of humor, and that, in some way, hidden from the outside world but known to ourselves, we profit thereby. Sir, the best men in our midst have spent much time, and to a lesser degree, money, seeking such a way, if only to recoup ourselves.

"For, consider what this dubious reputation for, shall we say, carefulness, is costing our people. Every time the Aberdeen man leaves home, he becomes prodigal. He has not the moral courage to live up to tradition; therefore, he endeavors to live it down. And it is a ruinous process. In his hands, the nimble tip becomes largesse; when he buys he durst not bargain; everything he does, he does in the grand manner.

"Should he be tempted, in matters of money, to be as other men, always there rises in the background a picture of mocking figures, of smiles and shrugs, and a whispered 'Aberdeen.' At his ear, a voice sits saying: 'Be parsimonious, and you perish' —and he heeds it. In our City Arms should be inserted another scroll: 'Lavish, and live.' Even at home, he cannot escape this spurious prodigality. Every subscription fund, every open appeal to his charity, touches him, and touches him to the top of the contribution list.

"Need I elaborate further? You see our position and our plight. We appear to be prosperous, despite? Aye, man, but think of the strain of going against your cherished ideals! Nemesis? Aiblins you are right. But, as a newspaper man, maybe you can see your way to put in a wee paragraph to the effect that visitors, from all climes, are aye welcome to our braw town. They need not be afeared of the local charges, for we daurna forget our adopted motto: Lavish, and live—especially on visitors. . . ."

* * *

"What's this? A solid silver pencil case; and for me? A gift! just a slight token of appreciation? No, no, my good man, I dinna accept gifts that way. What I take, I pay for. Suppose I pay for this one, you say? Well, it's a fine pencil—how much will you be asking? Sixpence! Imphm—verra reasonable indeed. Here's a shilling—that'll be sixpence change. You haven't got any change? . . . Ah, well, dinna fash. Just keep the shilling, and send on another sich-like pencil case. . . ."

W. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a result of long years of intimate contact with pre-prohibition conditions, I heartily subscribe to your references in the article, "Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?" published in the Monitor of June 14 to the "blind tigers," "last chance" saloons and "rum rows" of local option days. To state that they were legion is to put it mildly. The following single instance may serve to illustrate what might be expected of a return to local option conditions:

New Castle, Pa., at the time of which I write, had gone dry. Across the state line is Lowellville, O. While waiting for a car at the Lowellville traction station, I was approached by a stranger, who engaged in conversation with me. The stranger made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was a bootlegger. In fact, he boasted of it. Presently he pointed to a barrel standing in a far corner of the freight shed. "That's whisky," he said, adding, "It goes to New Castle on the late car tonight. Tomorrow it will be three barrels!"

And this should serve to illustrate conditions a few years later, following the coming of prohibition:

One extremely warm day I was riding on a train from Pittsburgh, Pa., en route to Wheeling, W. Va. The only other occupants of the car were another traveling man and a sleeping man clearly under the influence of liquor. At the junction across the river from Steubenville the train stopped for passengers ticketed to Steubenville. With the restarting of the train, the conductor pulled the bell cord calling for a second stop. He rushed into our car and aroused the sleeper, who immediately began voicing his objections to the awakening.

"This is where you get off; hustle," explained the conductor, none too pleased at the delay. It required the combined efforts of the conductor and his brakeman to assist the man to the ground.

With the restarting of the train, the conductor reëntered the car, wiping his face as he came.

"There's a sample of prohibition," wisecracked the other traveling salesman.

"Is that so?" snapped the now exasperated conductor. "Well, you should have been running this train before prohibition!"

B. M.

New York, N. Y.

Scott's Heroic Characters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 5 is an editorial in which the assertion is quoted that Sir Walter Scott never created a character as heroic as he was himself. This is not true. Remember Jeanie Deans and the Jewess, Rebecca.

These are the outstanding instances; but his stories contain other examples of the heroic endurance of undeserved misfortune: Arnold Biederman and the Earl of Oxford in "Anne of Geierstein"; Edie Ochiltree in "The Antiquary"; the Constable of Chester in "The Betrothed," and the Varangian in "Count Robert of Paris."

Women have especial reason to be grateful to Sir Walter. He wrote in an age when women were generally looked down upon, yet almost all the heroines of his novels have not only goodness but good sense and courage. Ruskin eulogizes Scott's heroines to the skies, and considers them vastly superior to his heroes. He says their influence gradually improves and elevates their unworthy lovers, till at the end we are just able, and no more, to take patience in reading of their unmerited success.

In my opinion, this is very unjust to Scott's heroes. Most of them are thoroughly good fellows, courageous and disinterested, hot-headed sometimes, but possessing both kindness of heart and steadiness of purpose. Thackeray said he should have liked to be the mother-in-law of a large group of Scott's heroes. The qualities that make a good son-in-law go far to make a good citizen.

Scott's own wholesome and manly spirit so pervades his books that it is refreshing to read them, however little we may agree with his Tory politics. It is easy to pick flaws in his literary style; but when an author's tales have been translated into all languages, and have delighted millions of readers in every civilized country, he must have the essential elements of a great story teller.

Boston, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Removing an Obstacle to Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that the various plans for world peace have not completely covered the ground. As long as there is profit to be gained from war there is too much possibility of it. If the nations of the world would bind themselves to exact from their respective citizens all profits made during war years greater in amount by 10 per cent than the profit of the last peace year, a formidable obstacle to peace would be removed.

I believe also that it should be made a punishable offense to obliterate or alter any diplomatic document which would tend to trace the source of war. ROSS H. LATSHAW.

Kansas City, Mo.

Use of Liquor at Elections Rare

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prohibition is worth keeping, unless we desire the old-time conditions where a well-distributed barrel of beer enabled the politician who was willing to resort to this method to swing many votes. A drink-befuddled people can easily be swayed to any desired object.

Under prohibition, despite the claim by the wets that drink is so extensively being used, the free use at elections is very rare. CHARLES E. SEIFERT.

Lincoln, Neb.

An Orchestra, But All Jazz Music

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is heard of "canned music" in the motion-picture houses and when the musicians will return, if ever. But what are the musicians doing to bring themselves back? Let us see.

Recently I attended a large new movie house on Hollywood Boulevard, and was glad to see an orchestra lifted out of the darkness into the spotlight. That seemed good and a promise of better things, but what happened? The entire music program was jazz, pure, undiluted jazz, accompanied by frantic motions of the leader somewhat resembling a contortionist on exhibition.

Perhaps jazz has its place. But if the return of the musicians to the theater means all jazz programs, some may still prefer canned music. I hope this incident is not a fair indication of what may be expected when the musicians come back.

Music lovers are looking for a return of music to the theater, not antics and contortions to the beat of harsh brass and drum. STOCKTON VEAZEY.

Hollywood, Calif.